

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 FEBRUARY 1983

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- The tripartite subcommittees held further meetings in Netanya on 2 February in a "quiet" atmosphere, Beirut radio reported citing the Lebanese delegation's military spokesman. The Israelis did not fully answer Lebanon's proposals, the radio said. Although Lebanon and Israel agree on the need to establish a 45-km security strip in southern Lebanon, Israel wants to measure this zone from its northernmost point at Metulla whereas Lebanon proposes starting the measurement further south, Jerusalem radio noted.

'Arafat-Al-Wazzan Talks -- Following his meeting in Tunisia with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat described the talks as "positive and constructive," adding that he had informed Al-Wazzan that the PLO is eager to do whatever will result in an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as soon as possible, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Foreign Minister Elie Salim, who also participated in the discussion with 'Arafat, said in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that there is "full agreement" with the PLO leader on the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Lebanon. Describing Lebanon's relations with the PLO and Syria as "very good," Salim said both the Palestinians and Syrians have given an "absolute promise" to withdraw from Lebanon. Current discussions revolve around the date and timetable for their withdrawal, he added.

In a related development the Phalangist Lebanese Front issued a statement criticizing Al-Wazzan's assertion that the Palestinians and Syrians are in Lebanon with the Lebanese Government's consent and calling on armed Palestinians to leave Lebanon unconditionally, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Syrians must leave Lebanon simultaneously with the IDF, the statement added.

Security Situation -- Two French soldiers were wounded when a gunman fired at unarmed French soldiers jogging in the Beirut coastal area, Beirut radio reported citing a French Embassy spokesman. Following another dispute between U.S. and IDF officers over the demarcation line between the Marines and the IDF, agreement was reached that U.S.-Israeli contacts will be held to determine boundaries and prevent further misunderstandings, according to an IDF announcement carried by ITIM. Meanwhile, further clashes erupted in 'Alayh when Druze militiamen attacked Christian positions, the Voice of Lebanon reported. The IDF attempted to mediate an end to the fighting, IDF Radio said.

A bomb exploded near the Syria's SANA office in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 3 February.

Syria

A TISHRIN commentary reviewed by Damascus radio affirmed that the possibility of Israel's launching an attack on Syria is anticipated "at any moment" and that U.S. and Israeli excuses for such "aggression" do exist. The commentary added that Israel will find "a thousand" excuses to strike at Syria, "such as the deployment of surface-to-air missiles," and asserted that Syria "is always ready to deter any aggression in defense of its security and sovereignty."

President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed bilateral cooperation as well as the Middle East situation, according to Damascus television.

Egypt

Mubarak Visit to UK -- President Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discussed the Palestinian and Lebanese problems, the Iraq-Iran war, the results of Mubarak's visit to the United States, and bilateral relations, according to Cairo radio. A British Foreign Office spokesman described the talks as extremely useful and said both sides stressed the urgent need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the radio added.

Relations With Israel -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a report on the entry of the Israeli deputy chief of staff and 20 Israeli officers into the Tabah area, MENA reported. If these reports are true, Egypt views with "anxiety and gravity" recent Israeli behavior, which represents another "serious violation" at a time when the United States is trying to convene a meeting to arbitrate the Tabah issue, MENA added citing an official Egyptian source. The source affirmed that Egypt is determined not to allow Israel to impose a "fait accompli" in the Tabah area.

Arab-UK Relations

The Arab seven-member committee's visit to London for talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has been postponed, KUNA reported citing unnamed committee sources. Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatag Central Committee, will travel with the delegation when the visit is made "and attend all meetings with British officials."

Iran

A Syrian delegation led by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad concluded its visit to Tehran after conferring with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, Tehran radio reported. During the meeting the Syrian minister said that by waging war against Iran Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has turned Iraq into "a base for the United States," the radio added. Commenting on the visit, Musavi stated that Iran has close ties with Syria and that relations have improved following the recent Iranian-Libyan-Syrian conference in Damascus, according to the radio.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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KUNA: 7-MEMBER DELEGATION POSTPONES UK VISIT

LD021430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1225 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, Feb (KUNA) -- The British Government has conceded to PLO representation in the seven-man Arab League committee whose visit to London has been put off a number of times over the controversy.

Committee sources told KUNA that Khalid al-Hasan, member of Fatah Central Committee, the principal Palestinian commando organization, will travel to London with the committee and attend all meetings with British officials including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But Morocco, for undisclosed reasons, has told Britain of postponement of the committee visit that was scheduled for next Monday.

Committee sources told KUNA that Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta Tuesday informed the ambassadors of the seven Arab states forming the committee of the postponement of the visit and later relayed the same information to the British Ambassador Sidney Cambridge.

A fresh date for the visit will be set during the coming three weeks, Boucetta informed the ambassadors concerned.

The committee is headed by King Hassan of Morocco and includes the foreign ministers of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in addition to the PLO.

Following Washington's lead, London was refusing to receive a PLO representative in the committee which has already been to the other four permanent members of the Security Council with the Arab peace plan reached by the 12th Arab summit in Fes, Morocco last September.

PLO RADIO CITES 'ARAFAT ON TALKS WITH AL-WAZZAN

JN021629 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has described his talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Tunis as positive and constructive. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that he had stressed to the Lebanese prime minister the Palestinian revolution's eagerness to do anything that will result in ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanon as quickly as possible.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON KUWAITI TELEVISION

GFO21418 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Feb 83 p 13

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said he agreed with King Husayn that black September is over.

In a statement on Kuwaiti television yesterday, 'Arafat said he offered his hand to the extended hand of the Jordanian monarch. He stressed that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are very distinctive.

About relations with Egypt, he said that he had never lost faith in the people of this ancient land. He noted that he fought with these people twice: once in the Canal against the British and once as an officer in the Egyptian Army.

About his return to Egypt, he said he has not left it; neither has it left him.

When asked about Washington's stand, he said that President Reagan cannot even stop the establishment of settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He wondered about the reason for the United States' submission to Israel.

Abu 'Ammar indicated that he met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accidentally during the funeral of late Yugoslav President Tito. He said he was sitting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere when Kaunda said to Thatcher: Look, a Palestinian is sitting between me and Nyerere. At that moment 'Arafat said to Thatcher: Look, all these people, their countries were British colonies except for Palestine, which was under mandate. Do you know what mandate means? We alone are refugees now. But Thatcher evaded answering.

As for the question of recognizing Israel, 'Arafat asked: How can the victim be asked to recognize his killer? But he added that he is a realistic man who interacts with events.

Then he said: The most important thing to me is the fixed rights of the Palestinian people in a state whose capital is Jerusalem.

After reviewing the Beirut events, he said he is prepared to fight to the last bullet. He refused to enter what he described as the Israeli age. He said those who are tired should leave, but we are going on.

AHMAD YAMANI: PLO-SYRIAN DIALOGUE TO RESUME

GF021248 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (QNA) -- Ahmad Yamani, alias Abu Mahir, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed that the PLO will begin contacts with Syria in the next few days in order to resume the Syrian-Palestinian dialogue.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today, Abu Mahir said there is some kind of misunderstanding between the Palestinian leadership and Syria and that this subject requires further attention by all concerned in order to reestablish sound relations that will reflect positively upon national action. Moreover, he said, for that reason a committee headed by PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum has been formed and given broad authority to hold a dialogue with Syria.

The Palestinian official stated: We still believe that the Steadfastness Front member-countries can still meet and review their course and learn lessons from the course traversed thus far, although there is no possibility that the Front will change from being a front with a political stand into a front with an action stand on all levels.

PLO OFFICIAL VIEWS DISPLACED PALESTINIANS ISSUE

GF311702 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 Jan 83 p 10

[Interview with "Palestinian interior minister" Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Alias Abu al-Hawl, by Mahmud Ma'ruf, AL-WATAN correspondent in Rabat -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Can you tell us why you raised the issue of the Palestinian people's residence in the Arab countries and why those resolutions were issued [by the December 1982 Arab interior ministers conference in Rabat]?

[Answer] After 1948 the majority of the Palestinians left for the Arab countries bound by belonging to one nation and one neighborhood. Some of them left for Syria, others for Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt, and other countries. Those countries issued them special travel documents. At that time, some Arab countries issued decisions to treat the Palestinians as 'citizens of the country without its nationality -- so that they could retain their rights to Palestine.' But the special documents for Palestinians were used mostly for harassment. The Palestinian who wanted to go to another country to work, live, or visit his relatives would have many difficulties, especially when, until now, a joint Arab decision on how to treat the Palestinians has not been issued. Let us not forget that some Arab countries adopted initiatives regarding the residents in their territories. We respect those initiatives and we work with all the Arab countries to facilitate the work, residences, and movement of our people.

Another thing from which the Palestinian suffers is deportation, because he is frequently deported from one country to another and always remains a refugee, feeling troubled and unstable, which affects his morale. That is why we asked the Arab countries, through their interior ministers, to treat the Palestinian like a citizen of their countries when he violates the rules. Let whoever commits murder be put on trial like any other citizen, but deportation is a very severe punishment. Where can the deported Palestinian go, especially when it is a collective deportation, as has happened more than once?

[Question] Through your bilateral contacts with the heads of the participating delegations, how do you evaluate their reaction to this decision?

[Answer] We can say proudly that the Arab interior ministers showed genuine understanding and firm determination to help the Palestinian people and eliminate the obstacles they face in accordance with the laws adopted in every country. Therefore, what we want is confirmation of this feeling, because through it we can tackle the issue. We demand that these resolutions be implemented quickly through bilateral contacts and through the technical committee of the council of the Arab interior ministers.

[Question] Do you have plans to hold contacts or to visit the Arab countries in order to ensure that these resolutions are implemented?

[Answer] Actually, we are always in contact with the Arab countries in order to ensure backing and support, and we always feel a positive reaction. As for the implementation of the resolutions, a Palestinian delegation will visit the Arab countries to discuss the issue of residence, employment, and movement of Palestinians among the countries. I am sure that everybody will react to us in a similarly positive way.

[Question] Are practical steps being taken to confront the traces of displacement which the Zionist enemy practices?

[Answer] The council of the Arab interior ministers seriously considered this study and it was kept as an official document for the council to use as guidance when tackling this issue. It was also submitted to the Arab League. A proposal was presented which calls for presenting it to international organizations.

[Question] Did this study present practical proposals and do you have any views on that?

[Answer] This study reflects the situation of displacement. There are also constructive proposals in which we participated. In association with the technical committee of the council of Arab interior ministers, we will try to implement these proposals.

[Question] Will the resolutions be implemented with regard to Palestinians combatants who are present in many Arab countries?

[Answer] You know that every Palestinian is a natural member of the PLO. Whatever is implemented for any Palestinian citizen is also implemented for the combatants. It is illogical for Arab regimes to treat Palestinian citizens well and in accordance with the resolutions and then refrain from treating the combatants in the same way. The combatants are the children of the people.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RAPS LEBANESE PRACTICES

JN311655 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee spokesman made a statement today in which he asserted that the committee has conducted a comprehensive discussion in Aden regarding the illegitimate and unjust measures being practiced by the Lebanese authorities against the Palestinians. These measures, the spokesman added, are specifically displayed in the campaigns of arrests launched by the Lebanese Army against the Palestinians, the last of which resulted in the arrest of Dr Salah ad-Dabbagh, chairman of the Palestinian National Fund.

The spokesman explained that the PLO Executive Committee has adopted a number of decisions to deal with these measures and has warned the Lebanese authorities against the possible consequences of the continuing arrests and measures against Palestinians.

KUNA PREVIEWS 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO JORDAN

LD301452 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Amman, 30 Jan (KUNA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is due in the Jordanian capital within the next 2 days, a high-ranking Palestinian source told KUNA here today. The source added that during his 3-day visit 'Arafat will meet with King Husayn to review political developments in the region and discuss future political moves aimed at reaching a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

The source said 'Arafat will acquaint King Husayn with the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Revolutionary Council on future political moves by the PLO.

According to the source, 'Arafat will head the Palestinian side at the meetings of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee during the visit. These meetings will determine the framework of Jordanian-Palestinian action in the coming stage.

A number of PLO and Fatah leaders are due to arrive in Amman tomorrow.

The Jordanian-Palestinian meetings follow the conclusion of the recent PLO Executive Committee meetings in Aden and come prior to the meeting of the PNC in Algeria on 14 February.

OPECNA REPORTS STATEMENTS ON OIL SITUATION

LD012002 Vienna OPECNA in English 1732 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] London, 1 Feb. 83 (OPECNA) -- Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has said his country does not consider itself committed to the maintenance of the OPEC benchmark price of 34 U.S. dollars a barrel, but would protect it "as far as it could".

In an interview with "AD-DUSTUR", an Arabic weekly published here, Yamani reiterated that last month's consultative meeting in Geneva was "not the end" of OPEC. He described the atmosphere as "constructive and useful in understanding various viewpoints".

He said, "The Kingdom has told its (OPEC) colleagues since last July that it was neither bound or committed to maintaining the 34 dollar price per barrel for Saudi light crude."

He said the problem of oil price differentials was "created within OPEC and was an old one". Saudi Arabia was opposed to current price differentials and had explained its stand to other OPEC members. It had sought an increase for 1.50 dollars to 3.80 dollars per barrel for the light African crudes.

Yamani stated that while Saudi Arabia dealt with oil from an economic point of view, others mixed economics with politics. He said Saudi Arabia was not against a reduction in its OPEC share because of financial reasons, but "because of our problem with electrical power generation and water desalination which depend on gases produced in association with crude".

He said the Kingdom was anxious to protect the interests of international economy and avert any harm to it including waves of bankruptcies and unprofitable investments. Saudi Arabia had struggled to avert a rise in oil prices and was now struggling to prevent their collapse, added Yamani. He predicted that February would be "important as regards the oil market".

In the United Arab Emirates Monday, a meeting of the Cabinet reaffirmed the country's support for OPEC and stressed the need for unity. The Cabinet heard a report from Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah, minister of oil and mineral resources on the recent consultative meeting in Geneva.

Subroto, Indonesia's minister of mines and energy, and Finance Minister Ali Wardhana are meanwhile continuing their tour of Gulf countries.

In an interview published in Kuwait Monday, Subroto said there was an implied agreement among OPEC members to form an experts' committee to study the question of differentials and come up with recommendations to solve the dispute. He warned that in view of low oil prices, and the expected continuation of that trend, OPEC aid to other Third World countries would decline.

"The international economic situation is affecting all, the weak and the strong," said Subroto.

He added that Algeria and Venezuela had once proposed the setting up of an OPEC bank to help member countries and although this was the need of the hour, he did not think one would be established, given the present situation.

In Indonesia itself, Joedo Sumbono, president of the state oil company, Pertamina, has warned that if OPEC was not careful in facing the current oil situation, the industrialized countries would again dictate their will on the producers.

Addressing a meeting of the Indonesian youth association, he dismissed suggestions that Indonesia might quit OPEC and noted that the country had enjoyed benefits from its membership.

"When OPEC was in the ascendant we shared in the benefits. It would be extremely unethical for us now to leave the arena of struggle because of difficult times," he said.

BAHRAININTERIOR MINISTER ON GCC SECURITY COOPERATION

GF021100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Ad-Dammam, 2 Feb (WAKH) -- Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has affirmed that the security strategy among the region's countries is based upon cooperation and coordination of efforts in order to confront any external danger threatening their peoples.

In a statement published by the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM today, Shaykh Muhammad Al Khalifah said that "the stability of this part of the Arab homeland adds strength and an effective dimension to the Arab strategy." He stressed that the GCC countries are acting within the framework of joint Arab action and on the basis of the Arab League Charter and the Arab summit decisions.

He affirmed that the GCC was established in order to lay down the organizational basis and foundation not only in the security field but in all other fields as well. He explained that the economic accomplishments of the GCC support the security plans, because these accomplishments cannot be separated from the security aspects and because all these factors form chains linking one another and ultimately aim to achieve prosperity and security for citizens in this region.

The Bahraini minister also denied that there are obstacles preventing the implementation of the comprehensive security agreement. He pointed out that most of the agreement's terms have been agreed upon. He said: "The region's peoples are not concerned about the vituperation of skeptics, because the citizens realize the truth and because the GCC was established in order to achieve the hopes and ambitions of the region's peoples."

Answering a question on the security agreement, the Bahraini minister added that the GCC countries want the security plans and regulations to stem from the region's real situation, circumstances, and prerequisites. Therefore, we seek to have these regulations adopted by every GCC member-state, but these matters need extensive examination, he said. Moreover, the Bahraini minister said, decisions and recommendations on many joint security issues are currently being implemented and will be announced in due time.

The Bahraini minister referred to the bilateral Bahraini-Saudi agreement. He said: "This agreement was made on the basis of fraternal bonds and common aspirations and out of the feeling for the necessity of cooperation in the security field."

KUWAITCOMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BANGLADESH LEADER'S VISIT

LD021454 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Joint communique issued on 2 February on visit to Kuwait by General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh]

[Text] At the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, His Excellency General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the council of ministers of Bangladesh [title as heard] paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait 31 January-2 February 1983. The honorable guest and the delegation accompanying him were given a warm welcome reflecting the fraternal relations between the two Muslim countries.

During the visit, His Excellency Gen Ershad met with his highness the amir and conveyed to him the best wishes and greetings of the government and people of Bangladesh.

Official talks were held between His Excellency Gen Ershad and his highness the crown prince and prime minister, in an atmosphere of amity and fraternity. The talks dealt with the good relations between the two fraternal countries and with international issues of mutual interest. The two sides reaffirmed their joint desire to bolster and develop bilateral relations and to expand cooperation in various spheres in the interests of their countries. The two sides expressed their conviction that maintaining security and stability in the Gulf is the responsibility of the Gulf countries alone, without foreign interference.

While reviewing the dangerous and explosive situation in the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed their conviction that just and permanent peace in the region can be achieved only through Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the city of holy Jerusalem, and through the Palestinian people regaining their legitimate national rights, including the right to establish their independent state in their own homeland. In this connection, the two sides also reaffirmed the continuation of their support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and stressed the need for the PLO's participation in all efforts being made to achieve a just and permanent solution in the Middle East.

The Kuwaitiside expressed its appreciation for the stand taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh in support of Arab issues. The two sides strongly condemned Israel's illegal occupation of and aggressive practices against Lebanon, and Israel's continued attempts to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. They stressed the need to support all efforts aimed at achieving peace and stability in Lebanon and preserving Lebanon's security, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity under its legitimate authority.

The two sides also expressed their extreme anxiety at the continuation of armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They expressed hope that a peaceful and just solution for this problem will be reached.

The two sides also emphasized the need to bolster solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic states and peoples. They pledged to continue their commitment to the principles of the charter of the Islamic organization. With regard to South Asia, His Excellency Gen Ershad explained the situation in the region in general, and the situation in Bangladesh in particular. He also explained Bangladesh's initiatives aimed at developing its relations with neighboring states. Gen Ershad also pointed out the progress that has been achieved within the framework of cooperation among seven South Asian states.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah showed much interest in the explanation and in Bangladesh's efforts in this direction. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of this visit and stressed the importance of continuing consultations and meetings between the two friendly countries at various levels.

His Excellency Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad expressed his profound gratitude to his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and to the government and people of Kuwait for the hospitality and warm and true welcome he and the delegation accompanying him received during this visit.

His Excellency Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the council of ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, extended an invitation to his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, to pay a visit to Bangladesh. His highness accepted the invitation with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUM ON MEETING WITH OFFICIALS

GF021356 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Feb 83 p 4

[Dispatch by Nabil Ghazzawi]

[Excerpt] Kuwait has reiterated its clear stance which supports the Palestinian issue on the various Arab and international levels and which calls for ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights through the establishment of their Palestinian state on their soil and on their liberated territories under the PLO's leadership. This was reported during the expanded meeting that took place at the Foreign Affairs Ministry between Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir -- deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and information minister -- and a high-ranking Palestinian delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is currently visiting Kuwait.

In a statement to AS-SIYASAH, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, noted that the discussion focused -- during the meeting -- on the need to have joint Arab action, to reinforce Arab action by all means and to clear the Arab atmosphere of the existing differences in order to preserve the national issue and the Arab procession. Answering a question on the PLO's stance toward the tripartite Syrian-Iranian-Libyan statement -- which calls for the inclusion of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front that includes the PLO, Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PDRY -- that was issued in Damascus on 23 January, Qaddumi noted that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has absolutely nothing to do with this statement.

SAUDI ARABIASENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON COOPERATION

LD021512 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0655 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Feb (SPA) -- Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse expressed his appreciation for the efforts by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to activate Arab-African cooperation and to realize further bilateral coordination.

In a statement to today's AL-BILAD, Niasse stressed that the African countries are anxiously awaiting his majesty's forthcoming tour to a number of African countries, including Senegal. The Senegalese minister expressed his country's welcome for His Majesty King Fahd's visit to Dakar. He stressed that this tour will strengthen Arab-African friendship, signify the extent of their mutual interests and the importance of cooperation -- especially at this present stage of the Arab-African dialogue -- and help place Arab-African cooperation on a sound path.

The Senegalese foreign minister praised the great role played by the Kingdom in strengthening relations between brothers and consolidating solidarity among them as a result of its belief in the need to speak with one voice and for the peoples to support the Arab cause and ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He said: "The efforts by his majesty the king to clear differences and to ensure an Arab consensus have proven the ability of his majesty to wisely, patiently, and calmly deal with various thorny issues to ensure that the steps would be beneficial and would achieve the desired aim." Mr Niasse hailed the king's noble efforts to mend Arab divisions and to hold fast in the face of the Israeli enemy in defending Lebanon and the Palestinian cause. He said that events have proven his majesty's true vision regarding Arab events, a matter of which we are proud, as Africans who are linked with the Arab countries by strong and firm relations and by historic Islamic roots.

Moustapha Niasse stressed that the Arab peace plan recently approved by the Fes conferences represents a practical ground to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and will help the Palestinian people gain their right to establish their independent state on their land. He said that this plan, which has enjoyed international support in addition to an Arab and Islamic consensus, will allow the Islamic states to use their international weight to apply pressure on the Israeli enemy to make it recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and respond to the genuine peace efforts offered by the Arab countries. He added that Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, during a previous meeting of the Council of Ministers that discussed the points of the plan, stressed his support for the Arab peace plan and his efforts as president of an African state to ensure the maximum amount of African support for this plan.

The Senegalese foreign minister announced that his country may submit a working paper to the forthcoming nonaligned conference that would push forward the Palestinian question and would help the PLO enter the peace camp from a position of strength. He pointed out that the working paper to be submitted by President Abdou Diouf will complete the working paper to be submitted by the Islamic states to obtain consensus for the Islamic peace plan.

Moustaphe Niasse dealt with the vicious campaign the Zionist enemy is carrying out to restore its relations with African states and to put a halt to the African states' support for Arab rights. He declared that Senegal will soon propose that further Arab-African meetings be held to draw a joint plan to foil these attempts, which seek to harm the distinguished relations that unite the Arab and African states.

He stressed his country's intent to remain committed to boycotting the Israeli enemy and its insistence not to allow further Zionist penetration as long as Israel disregards the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and refuses to allow them a state on their land. He pointed out that the resumption of support for African diplomatic relations with Israel does not mean that a large number of these countries intend to follow this course or support this step. He stressed that all indications are that these countries view this one-sided action with annoyance. He pointed out that Senegal will do all it can to cut Israel's line of return. He once again stressed Senegal's support for the PLO in its just struggle to regain its usurped rights.

PDRY

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN

GF021646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation arrived in Aden today headed by Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of PCC external relations. The delegation is on an official visit to our country that will last several days at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

During its visit, the PCC delegation will hold talks with party leaders on bilateral relations and the means of developing and bolstering them, as well as exchange views on issues of mutual interest.

The delegation was welcomed by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad 'Ali ('Anayah), deputy foreign affairs minister; Comrade Ulises Estrada, Cuban ambassador to the PDRY; and the socialist countries' ambassadors to our country.

YAR

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES GDR TRADE MINISTER 2 FEB

GF021424 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee, received today GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, who is currently visiting the republic.

During the meeting, discussion centered on bilateral relations and mutual cooperation in the various fields. Horst Soelle conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, brother leader, president, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The meeting was attended by the GDR ambassador in San'a'.

REPORTS OF ISRAELI ENTRY INTO TABAH CHECKED

NC030739 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a report on repeated reports of the entry of the Israeli deputy chief of staff and 20 officers into the Tabah area. AL-AHRAM says today that Kamal Hasan 'Ali asked the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to ascertain the accuracy of these reports.

An Egyptian official source, commenting on this, was quoted as saying that if these reports were true then Egypt views with anxiety and gravity the recent Israeli behavior, which represents another serious violation at a time when the United States is making new attempts to convene a meeting to reach a method for arbitration or conciliation regarding Tabah.

The source affirmed that Egypt is determined not to permit Israel to impose a fait accompli in the Tabah area.

Visit to Area Protested

NC031248 Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, Feb 3 (MENA) -- Egypt today lodged a protest with Israel on the visit by the Israeli chief-of-staff [as received] to the Tabah area.

Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant foreign minister, conveyed the protest to the Israeli charge d'affaires, who had been summoned today to the Foreign Ministry for this purpose.

MENA learnt that 'Abd al-Hamid had sent following the meeting a comprehensive report in this respect to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is presently in London.

MUBARAK DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO BRITAINMubarak-Thatcher Talks

NC022137 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The official talks between President Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ended at 2130 Cairo time today. In a statement to the radio mission in London, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Mubarak-Thatcher talks dealt with the Egyptian and British viewpoints on the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon. He said President Mubarak briefed the British side on the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Reagan and upcoming U.S. activity to promote the peace process.

President Mubarak also discussed with the British prime minister the current situation in Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. President Mubarak affirmed to the British side that Egypt upholds the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and for full Palestinian autonomy.

Following the talks, President Mubarak attended the dinner which the British prime minister held for him and his delegation.

Talks Termed 'Very Positive'

NC031208 Cairo MENA in English 1155 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] London, Feb 3 (MENA) -- Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign undersecretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, described as "very positive" the talks of President Husni Mubarak with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last night.

Al-Baz asserted in an interview with British television network Independent News today that the Mubarak-Thatcher talks were a new step within the constant consultations with the British Government.

On what Egypt required from Britain for the realisation of peace in the Mideast, Al-Baz said Britain is capable of addressing the Americans as it is more conversant with affairs of the region, and London could advise and urge the U.S. to take more action towards achieving peace in the area.

Dr. al-Baz said that time is at present a decisive factor for bringing about peace in the area, adding that progress should be made on two fronts, namely the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian cause.

Dr. al-Baz called on the Israeli Government to alter its stance, saying that this subsequently would lead the Palestinians to change their stand as both parties must make a move.

He pointed out that there are large sectors of the Palestinians believing in the feasibility of coexistence with Israel.

Dr. al-Baz called on Israel to declare explicitly that it has no interest in remaining in Lebanon and also has no regional allegations [as received] in the Lebanese territory, adding that Israel should not insist on an Israeli presence in Lebanon.

He said that both Israel and Lebanon need security, but the Israeli forces' presence in the Lebanese territory deteriorates the situation.

Further Comments by Al-Baz

NC021853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] London, 2 Feb (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and the director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that the U.S. Administration is confident of the possibility of achieving a quick agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon within a reasonable period. In an interview with the BBC, Dr al-Baz said: What we have heard from the U.S. Administration on this subject is that they are determined to work to achieve such agreement, and the U.S. Administration has its own reasons for this confidence.

He said: If an agreement is reached between Jordan and the Palestinians about the talks, two things must be decided: The first is the principle of joining the negotiations, and second the question of Palestinian representation in these negotiations.

Dr al-Baz expressed the view that the principle of joining the negotiations is the more important one. He said: It is important to have the necessary prerequisites for the Palestinians to join the negotiations. The question is whether the situation in general will produce results or not and whether the conditions put forward for the participation of the Palestinians are acceptable by them or not.

He pointed out that if things are like that and if the answer to this question will be positive, the next move could be as follows: a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and then a Jordanian declaration that Jordan is prepared to join the negotiations according to certain understandings and conditions.

He added that if this happens, the United States will have to devote its efforts to freeze the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The fourth step then would be the resumption of the negotiations.

In reply to a question about King Husayn's announcement that he has nothing to do with the Camp David accords and that what is being considered is a completely new formula, Dr al-Baz said: It is not a new formula at all, since the basis of the negotiations -- if they were to be resumed -- will be derived from President Reagan's initiative. We cannot say that there is a big difference between this initiative and Camp David or that it has no relationship with Camp David, because the Reagan initiative represents a development of the Camp David accords. On this basis the negotiations will take place with the participation of Egypt, Israel, a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, and the United States. This is what I meant when I said the ball should start rolling again.

In reply to another question about the possibility of the United States using its influence with Israel, Dr al-Baz said: As it is, the Americans are not prepared to take strong measures against the Israelis. We also did not discuss with them in detail what specific steps they are prepared to take, because this depends, of course, on the Arab decision. Anyhow, if the Jordanians and the Palestinians decide to move and take advantage of this opportunity, the United States will then have to exercise its responsibility to persuade and urge Israel to join the negotiations.

Mubarak Meets Political Leaders

NC031345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today began a series of meetings with a number of senior British political personalities. He received at his place of residence at the Claridge Hotel former British Prime Minister James Callaghan. Following the meeting Callaghan said to [our radio] team that President Mubarak has a quite clear visualization of what he wants to do to continue the peaceful momentum in the Middle East. He said that President Mubarak is not only concerned with the security problems in the Middle East but also with the required reformation of the Egyptian economy.

Callaghan further said that President Mubarak is standing on firm ground regarding his views of the Egyptian situation. In Callaghan's view, Mubarak will offer the Egyptian people services, the results of which they will feel in the near future. Concluding his statement, Callaghan said that Egypt is playing an effective role regarding the Middle East crisis and that Egypt is actually pursuing a sound course to achieve peace in the area.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Callaghan said that this problem cannot be solved in a short time and all parties must accept the negotiations formula, because it is the only realistic and internationally acceptable formula. He called on Israel to stop building further settlements in the occupied Arab territory because they increase tension in the area.

Later President Mubarak received Labor Party leader Michael Foot and the Labor Party deputy leader, Dennis Healey. Following the meeting, Foot said: We are following with interest President Mubarak's moves to boost all efforts to achieve Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, settle the Palestinian problem, and establish peace in the Middle East.

He added: We keep in touch with Egyptian officials when they visit Britain. We hope that the efforts President Mubarak is making will achieve their desired goal of establishing peace. He said: We share the Egyptian view of the need to settle the Lebanese problem, to achieve Israeli withdrawal, and to establish Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanon's territory without foreign interference.

President Mubarak will leave London today for Paris on a 24-hour visit during which he will discuss with President Mitterrand the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian and Lebanese problems, in light of his talks with officials in the United States, Canada, Britain, and at the United Nations.

Chali-Hurd Talks

NC021843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] London, 2 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Chali has stated that his talks with British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd have been very positive. In a statement to the MENA correspondent in London, Chali said he briefed the British minister on the outcome of the contacts held in the United States and Canada regarding the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue. He added that he affirmed the need for British action, whether within the framework of the European Community or on the bilateral level. He said he had found great response from the British side.

Further on Chali Statement

NC021845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] London, 2 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Chali has warned that time is a decisive and fundamental element in a solution for the Middle East problem. In a statement to British and Arab journalists following his talks with British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd today, Chali said the U.S. presidential election campaign will begin in the coming months, and consequently it will be difficult for the Americans to act.

Chali noted that his talks with Hurd lasted 1 hour and that the main subject of discussion was Egypt's position on the Palestinian problem. He said he had asked Britain to use its influence within the EEC to promote the peace process, just as it contributed toward the issuance of the Venice declaration on the Middle East Problem.

AL-AHRAM: 'ALI RECEIVED MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

NC030642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a new message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and from the Palestinian leadership. AL-AHRAM said that the message was conveyed to Kamal Hasan 'Ali in the Canadian capital, Ottawa, by PLO representative in Washington Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman.

It is known that President Husni Mubarak received a message from Palestinian leader 'Arafat before the president's departure for Washington to present Palestinian ideas to President Ronald Reagan.

ETHICS COURT CONTINUES TRIAL OF 'ISMAT AS-SADAT

NC021643 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) -- The court of ethics under Counselor Dr Ahmad Rif'at Khafajah today decided to adjourn the case of 'Isamat as-Sadat and the members of his family to Saturday, when the defense attorneys will make their plea. At today's session the court heard a statement by the representative of the socialist general prosecutor's office.

Counselor Hasan 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant socialist prosecutor and the prosecution's representative, reviewed for 4 hours the accusations against 'Isamat as-Sadat and the members of his family. He said they had seized large areas of state land and illegally sold them. They had also committed several violations at Alexandria Port, which prompted the late President Anwar as-Sadat to issue a decision banning them from entering Alexandria Port and from leaving the country.

The prosecution's representative said 'Isamat as-Sadat's family traded in bad meat which was not butchered according to Islamic regulation. They had also imported large quantities of sauce for the Ministry of Supply while knowing it was not fit for human consumption.

At the beginning of the session, the prosecution's representative agreed to a request made by 'Isamat as-Sadat yesterday evening that he undergo treatment at Cairo hospital.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION -- Cairo, Feb 2 (MENA) -- Minister of Finance Dr Muhammad Salih Hamid reviewed today with the Japanese delegation headed by the Japanese Foreign Ministry economic advisor currently visiting here economic and financial relations between Egypt and Japan and means of developing them. The possibility of Japan's contribution to the financing and implementation of Egypt's projects of the five year economic development plan was also discussed. The Japanese economic delegation arrived here yesterday for a ten-day visit to Egypt for talks with Egyptian senior officials. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 83 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 984

JN021722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) -- Iraqi fighter aircraft raided enemy targets in the Maysan operational theater and deep inside enemy territory in the southern sector all day today scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting more losses on its armored forces, equipment, and troop concentrations.

This was reported in Communique No 984 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening. The communique adds that the explosion of the enemy's armored vehicles and equipment was clearly heard and that all our fighter aircraft returned safely to base. The communique also states that 16 Iranians were killed and much of the enemy's weapons and equipment destroyed east of Basra and in the Maysan, northern, and central sectors.

The communique adds that the enemy intermittently shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage to civilian installations. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 984 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The protectors of lofty Iraq and the glorious Arab nation pursued their daring activities in the operational theaters against the racist enemy forces. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. All day today our valiant fighter aircraft courageously raided enemy targets opposite our forward units' positions in the Maysan sector and deep inside enemy territory in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting more losses on enemy armored forces, equipment, and troop concentrations. The explosion of the enemy's armored vehicles and equipment was clearly heard and all our fighter aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base.
2. Nine were killed and one vehicle and three observation posts, whose occupants were killed, were destroyed in the Maysan operational theater.
3. Four were killed and one vehicle and one medium machinegun destroyed east of Basra.
4. Two were killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
5. One was killed and one troop emplacement destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
6. The rancorous Khomeyniite clique's artillery intermittently shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah today, causing damage to some civilian installation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1983

NCC DENOUNCES SYRIAN-LIBYAN-IRANIAN STATEMENT

JN010745 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The National Consultative Council [NCC] has denounced the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian statement and expressed its support for the heroic Iraqi people in their just war against the Iranian regime. The NCC stressed that the issuance of the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian statement during the current delicate circumstances facing our Arab nation is a new flagrant violation of the unity of Arab ranks.

In its statement, which was issued at the end of a session held today under the chairmanship of its speaker Sulayman 'Arar and in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the ministers, the NCC said that the abovementioned tripartite statement is a blow to Arab unanimity and a violation of the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact.

The NCC statement added that supporting an enemy confronting us on our eastern border is a very grave precedent as it violates the norms governing relations among brothers under such circumstances. This violation rises to the level of blatant treason and does not represent the will of our Arab people in Syria and Libya.

The NCC then held a closed session during which it was briefed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on the Jordanian political moves on both the Arab and international levels and the recent developments. The NCC also discussed other topics on its agenda.

14 WEST BANK CHIEFS WITHDRAW FROM VILLAGE LEAGUE

JN021107 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Amman, 2 Feb (PETRA) -- The heads of 14 village councils in the Tulkarm area announced their withdrawal from the so-called Hablah Village League only 3 weeks after joining it.

In a statement published in the West Bank Arabic dailies 2 days ago, the heads of the village councils, headed by 'Abd al-Majid Qasim, head of the Dayr al-Ghusun Village Council, announced their withdrawal from the said league, adding that they were forced to join it because of psychological torture and threats to deport them.

The withdrawal of the heads of the 14 village councils was welcomed and appreciated by the citizens in the occupied territories and abroad, as it was considered resistance to occupation and a contribution to the confrontation and abortion of the autonomy plot.

CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA 1 FEBRUARY

JN020748 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Austria yesterday morning on a private visit of several days. He was seen off by Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Chief Justice Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qattan and other senior officials.

AL-WAZZAN RETURNS HOME 3 FEB, MAKES STATEMENT

NC030744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] At 0210 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived in Beirut after representing the president at the installation of Maronite patriarch Mar Antonios Butrus Khuraysh as cardinal.

Ministers 'Adnan Muruwah and Pierre Churi and Deputies Rene Mu'awwad, Habio Kayruz, Butrus Harb, and 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah, the director general of protocol at the prime minister's office, returned in the same plane.

The prime minister has stressed that the requisites of the phase through which we are passing demands that we should restore our full sovereignty over our territory. As Lebanese, he added, we should hold the reigns of our affairs and there should be no one but us safeguarding our security and sovereignty in our territory.

Al-Wazzan, 'Arafat Statements

NC021841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will return to Beirut from Rome tonight after having attended the ceremony of the installation of patriarch Khuraysh as cardinal.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salim yesterday held discussions in Tunis with the Palestinian side represented by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat regarding the withdrawals from Lebanon.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] The more some talk is reiterated the sweeter it becomes. Regarding my visit to Tunis, it is sweet to my heart. Because of our pains, we are in need of sweet talk and action. I thank our brother officials in Tunisia for their kind attention and I thank them for their full understanding of our cause in Lebanon and of the comprehensive and collective Arab action in order that we may be able to emerge together from our present serious predicament. We hope now that there will be effective action which will help Lebanon to overcome its crisis.

This morning, I had the pleasure of meeting with the great struggler, Habib Bourguiba, whose hand I shook. I derived from his spirit and talk more ability and enthusiasm to continue the spirit of steadfastness. He represents a great school of this spirit through his struggle for the liberation of Tunisia during the era of imperialism. He is still struggling for the sake of his beloved Tunisian people.

It remains for me to say that in a last round I met with Brother Abu'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. He is one of those concerned with what is taking place in Lebanon, particularly now that we are in the process of holding comprehensive discussions to secure the departure of the Israeli occupier from the land of Lebanon. It is one of the Israelis' stands, if I don't say one of their conditions, that their departure should also include the departure of others. Although we believe that there must be no restrictions or conditions to our sovereignty, the exigencies of the stage through which we are passing behoove us to restore our full sovereignty over our land and that we as Lebanese assume our affairs so that others on our land may not be the defender of our security or sovereignty.

We are today making use of the aid of multinational forces or a UN emergency force. We hope that this will continue for a period, which we hope will be limited, until security is consolidated in the country and until our Lebanese Army assumes full responsibility there. All this will depend on the full cooperation of our Arab brothers with us and on the friendly stands of the international community. By virtue of the fact that this community is responsible for Israel's existence in the area, then what is happening in the area now is this international community's responsibility. We see a sense of responsibility at this stage. This sense of responsibility is being translated in some actions and in the presence of multinational forces on our land. It is also translated in the U.S. participation in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations which we hope will end and we want them to end in the full departure of the Israelis from our land. [end recording]

'Arafat said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I can say that they were positive and constructive discussions which covered the situation in the area as a whole as well as the situation in Lebanon in light of the recent developments. They were positive and constructive discussions and our views were identical.

[Question] Were there mutual or general demands?

[Answer] I have no demands from my Lebanese brothers because one does not make demands on his kin. Our views, as I have told you, were identical. I emphasized to the prime minister the interest of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO in everything which could lead to the termination of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. In this regard, the PLO and the Palestinian revolution are prepared to provide all the necessary facilities and fulfill all their responsibilities to end this occupation as soon as possible.

[Question] On this occasion, how do you view the current stage?

[Answer] It is undoubtedly delicate, sensitive, and difficult because we are confronting a cultural challenge, a [word indistinct] and a historical juncture. We must be extremely vigilant and alert to confront all these challenges.

LEBANESE FRONT REJECTS AL-WAZZAN TUNIS REMARKS

NC021458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] At its weekly meeting today, the Lebanese Front focused on the security and political developments, particularly ending the foreign occupations. [Former] President Camille Sham'un said after the meeting that the Front discussed two important issues and heard a statement made by Dr Charles Malik in which he explained the report he submitted as soon as he returned from the United States. The statement expounds on the U.S. policy, which at one time is characterized by weakness and at other times by activity in tackling the Lebanese question.

Sham'un said: We have been informed of Dr Malik's observations and deep thoughts regarding all aspects that serve Lebanese interests, particularly at this stage we are passing through.

The Lebanese Front also discussed the statement Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made during his visit in Tunis. In his statement Al-Wazzan said the Palestinians and Syrians are present in Lebanon with the Lebanese Government's agreement.

[The Front said] the prime minister must correct his statement as follows: refugees staying in Lebanon with the agreement of the Lebanese, and armed Palestinians who are in Lebanon contrary to the Lebanese will and must leave Lebanon unconditionally. As for the Syrian forces, they are present in Lebanon without the Lebanese Government's agreement. They must leave Lebanon. We expect that the Israeli and Syrian forces will leave Lebanon simultaneously.

SALIM RETURNS; AGREEMENT ON PLO WITHDRAWAL

NC021915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Minister Dr Elie Salim returned to Beirut this afternoon following a visit to Tunisia during which he participated with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the discussions which were held in the Tunisian capital.

Salim declared at the airport that there is a full agreement with Yasir 'Arafat on the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces. He added: We will decide with the Palestinians and the Syrians a timetable for the withdrawals from Lebanon.

Salim expressed his belief that the tripartite committee will succeed in the near future in securing Israel's withdrawal.

Further on Salim's Return

NC022125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has stated that the Palestinian resistance has categorically pledged in a final way to withdraw from Lebanon. He said the current discussions revolve around the date of this withdrawal and its timetable.

Dr Salim made this statement on his return from Tunis where he accompanied Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in his official visit. During the visit, the foreign minister met with Tunisian officials and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Dr Salim explained that the arrangements pertaining to the withdrawal of the foreign forces are being made in accordance with a Lebanese-Palestinian decision and a Lebanese-Syrian decision. The foreign minister said his discussions with 'Arafat resulted in a full agreement between them. He added that he hoped that these results will reflect in a positive way on the current Lebanese-Israeli negotiations.

Report on Salim Remarks

NC030848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim returned yesterday from Tunis after he and the prime minister had talks in the Tunisian capital.

Speaking at the airport, Minister Salim said:

[Begin recording] As you know, the visit was in response to an invitation from the Tunisian Government. The prime minister and I visited His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. We briefed the Tunisians on the current negotiations in the tripartite committee.

We then visited the Arab League Secretariat General where we met with Secretary General Chedli Klibi with whom we discussed the possibility of utilizing the information media available to him in serving the Lebanese question. We discussed other questions pertaining to Lebanon and the Arab League Secretariat General.

Our meeting with Klibi was very useful for he is not only prepared but is eager to give Lebanon the priority it deserves in this phase.

We then met with Yasir 'Arafat at the residence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. We discussed with him Lebanese-Palestinian relations and we also discussed with him the arrangements which Lebanon must make now with the Palestinians in relation to the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon.

As you know, we are also discussing with President Hafiz al-Asad the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon and we are discussing through the tripartite committee the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Naturally, the Lebanese-Palestinian and the Lebanese-Syrian relations are good relations. The decision on the withdrawal of the Palestinian and the Syrian forces from Lebanon is a Lebanese-Palestinian and a Lebanese-Syrian decision. However, the decision on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces is essentially different. Therefore, we are negotiating through a tripartite committee.

You asked me [presumably Salim is speaking to reporters] about the atmosphere of the talks and the results. With respect to the principles, there is a full agreement between us and Yasir 'Arafat on the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

[Question] Has a specific date been fixed for the withdrawal of these forces and has Lebanon been able to obtain practical guarantees from 'Arafat to this effect?

[Answer] I believe you all know that there is an absolute promise by the resistance to withdraw from Lebanon. There is an absolute promise by the Syrian brothers to withdraw from Lebanon. We do not believe there are any problems with respect to the withdrawal of the Palestinians and the Syrians from Lebanon. However, the decision on when and what the timetable is, this is being discussed now and is being discussed in light of other things. The principled decision has been made and there is no doubt about it. The relations between Lebanon and the resistance are very good and the relations between Lebanon and Syria are very good. Therefore, we hope to achieve noticeable progress in the tripartite committee's negotiations so that we can draw up a timetable for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon in a specific time, some of which will be simultaneous and some [word indistinct].

[Question] A final question, proceeding from the joint Arab responsibility called for among our Arab brothers: In your opinion after these talks, where do we stand now with respect to the joint unified Arab strategy while Lebanon is still bleeding and Lebanese sovereignty is still being violated?

[Answer] Lebanon is now trying within the framework of President Reagan's initiative to liberate the Lebanese territory. Lebanon is holding no talks now within the framework of the Arab League or the Arab summit or within an Arab strategy for the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Lebanon tried this in the past before the incursion in southern Lebanon.

However, the problem of Lebanon's sovereignty, the liberation and the independence of Lebanon, is a purely Lebanese problem. Lebanon is assuming this responsibility alone. However, Lebanon hopes to obtain comprehensive Arab support. Lebanon will obtain this. Lebanon hopes to obtain international support. Lebanon will obtain this. Therefore, I am confident that we will be successful in the near future, within the framework of the tripartite committee, to secure Israel's withdrawal. In light of this political decision, we will work out with the Palestinians and the Syrians a timetable for withdrawals [end recording]

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ON 2 FEB NETANYA TALKS

NC021737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The tripartite negotiations ended in Netanya today. During the working luncheon, the leaders of the delegations agreed that the plenary meeting will be held in Netanya instead of Qiryat Shemona because of bad weather.

The topics raised today were the same as those raised yesterday -- topics pertaining to the security arrangements, withdrawal, and mutual relations, including the transport of goods, movements of individuals, and the halting of hostile propaganda campaigns.

The subcommittee discussing mutual relations, which is headed by Ambassador Ibrahim Kharma, ended its meetings at 1245. Following this, Ambassador Kharmah held a peripheral meeting with Ambassador Draper, leader of the U.S. delegation to the mutual relations subcommittee, at the hall allocated for the Lebanese delegation. Some points connected with the relations were discussed.

The conferees agreed today that an economic affairs subcommittee will be formed in Khaldah next week.

The Lebanese military spokesman, Lieutenant Albert al-Haj, who attended today's meetings, said that the atmosphere of the meetings was quiet. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of reciprocal satisfaction and calm nerves. He added: Ambassador Ibrahim Kharma, chairman of the mutual relations subcommittee, assisted by Ambassador Hani al-Amin, clearly answered in detail all the proposals which the Israeli side submitted at the meeting.

The Israeli side hardly gave complete answers to the proposals submitted by Lebanon. It waited for the Lebanese side to give the answer. It has been decided to answer several points at tomorrow's meeting in Netanya.

The leader of the Israeli side to the security arrangements subcommittee, General Abraham Tamir, expressed hope about the possibility of achieving positive results on the questions under discussion.

In Beirut, official quarters emphasized that there is nothing in the statements made by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that changes the Lebanese stand adopted by the Cabinet. It is a stand of adherence to the retrieval of the full Lebanese sovereignty from all foreign forces, regardless of the conditions for the past presence in Lebanon, through the withdrawal of the Israelis, Syrians, and Palestinians and enabling the Lebanese Army and security forces to impose full Lebanese sovereignty on all Lebanon.

These quarters said: Lebanon proceeded to participate in the Lebanese-Israeli-American negotiations in order to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli army. Lebanon is holding the necessary contacts with the Syrians and the Palestinians to adopt the appropriate measures, knowing that the details of the withdrawals will be decided within the framework of the negotiations now taking place with all sides concerned. This clarification was made to dissipate some of the problems that arose following the reports and comments on statements that were taken out of context and attributed to Prime Minister al-Wazzan.

3 FEBRUARY PLENARY SESSION ENDS IN NETANYA

NC031040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0955 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English]

[Text] The helicopter carrying the Lebanese delegation touched ground at exactly 1000 this morning on the sandy and muddy heliport of Netanya. We remind that the heads of subcommittees, which were formed to study the different points on the agenda, had spent the night of Wednesday in Dan Netanya. Because of the low temperature and the bad weather still prevailing here and the thick clouds that don't look as if they were to dissipate soon, the Israeli delegation arrived at 0930, while some members of the American delegation spent the night in Dan Netanya.

We hereby remind you that today's plenary session grouping the three delegations altogether. [sentence as heard] Today's meeting was to be held in Qiryat Shemona, but the absence of sunshine may well compel the delegations to think about leaving earlier. The plenary session began at exactly 1045. Prior to the start of talks a brief meeting was held between the Lebanese delegation members and Dr Fattal to assess yesterday's results and receive from the head of the Lebanese delegation the latest instructions from the Lebanese capital. At exactly 1130, the official spokesman for the Lebanese delegation, Da'ud Sayigh, announced that the first plenary session of today ended at 1115 and the conferees convene to meet at 1150 on the subcommittees level. To remind also that the subcommittees bound to meet this morning are the committees for the security arrangements and withdrawals and finally for the mutual relations.

Communique on Talks

NC031120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English]

[Text] At exactly 1220, the official spokesman for the Israeli delegation, Avi Pazner, came before the press to announce the following: This morning, this plenary met here in Netanya and the heads of delegations reviewed the different points on which progress was made during the discussions this week and also the points on which we still have to work.

After the about 45-minute plenary meeting the subcommittees are convening now. The first subcommittee on mutual relations was continuing its discussions about the different points of movement of goods and people and the question of communications.

The military subcommittee is continuing its discussion on the different aspects of the security arrangements. I hope that this afternoon we will have some sort of briefing for you." End of the communique which was said before the press by the official spokesman for the Israeli delegation, Avi Pazner.

Subcommittees End Meetings

NC031218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Netanya]

[Text] A short while ago the meetings of the subcommittees ended for today. The official information spokesman, Dr Da'ud as-Sayigh, emerged from the meetings to say that the delegations are now having lunch and that during lunch they will decide whether or not to convene a plenary session this afternoon, depending on weather conditions prevailing from now up to 1600 today. Therefore, we cannot confirm whether a second plenary session will convene this afternoon. This depends upon weather conditions.

IDF DEPLOY VEHICLES, COMB ASH-SHUWAYFAT ROAD

NC030938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] There are no new developments in the situation in the mountain where calm is prevailing. However, a security source said a short while ago that 20 Israeli vehicles were deployed at about 1000 today between Galerie Murr in Al-Hadath up to Kafr Shima bridge. At 0900 the Israeli forces combed both sides of the Ash-Shuwayfat main road by opening fire.

ISRAELIS DECLARE MILITARY ZONE NEAR BEIRUT

NC021444 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The serious security developments in the country have overshadowed other news. The Zionist invading forces continued their provocations and suppressive measures against the citizens in the southern suburb [of Beirut] and adopted very dangerous military measures disregarding all the international charters and norms.

The occupation forces have declared the area extending between Kafr Shima and Khaldah as a military zone and imposed a curfew between 1800 and 0600 until further notice.

According to the security reports, the occupation forces set up a crossing point near the 'Aramun crossroad. The crossing point personnel are thoroughly searching cars and pedestrians.

Security sources have confirmed that the occupation forces combed the area between the Al-Hadath and Galeria Sim'an this morning. They raided several houses on the pretext of searching for gunmen. These sources add that the Zionist forces Sim'an, Hayy as-Sullum and At-Tiru by bringing more vehicles and men. These areas are under the control of the multinational force.

It has been noticed that the multinational force and the Lebanese Army have made no moves regarding the enemy's measures in the areas under their control thus raising more than a question.

In another development, the security situation erupted violently between the citizens and the militias in the mountain area at 1330 this afternoon. It has been reported that violent clashes in which all types of weapons are used are taking place now in the townships of 'Aytat, Suq al-Gharb, Al-Ghabun Bsaba, Al-Qammatiyah, (Al-Ma'rufiyah), Shimlan, Bshamun, and Kafr 'Ammay. This is in addition to the city of 'Alayh, which since noon today has been witnessing intermittent clashes and heavy sniping directed from the western quarter of the city, where the militias have their positions.

The security reports say that all the roads in the mountain area are dangerous because of the sniping operations and the existence of kidnapping barriers, which have appeared suddenly in the areas of tension.

Restrict UNIFIL Movements

NC021539 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The UN emergency forces command in the south has declared that the restrictions which the Israel forces imposed on the emergency forces and the movement of their helicopters are still in force.

The command added that an Israeli blockade detained two vehicles belonging to the emergency forces speaks about tension between the French forces and the Israeli forces in Jwayya. The report adds that a blockade manned by the Senegalese contingent prevented three members of the Israeli forces from passing across the blockade. This prompted the Israeli forces to attack the blockade and kidnap two Senegalese soldiers.

EXPLOSION AT SANA OFFICE IN BEIRUT; NO INJURIES

NC030652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] This morning at 0645, an explosion took place at the office of the Syrian news agency [SANA] in Beirut. Latest reports have stated that the explosion, which was aimed at the Syrian news agency on the fifth floor in the seven-story Al-Batriyarkiyah building in Beirut, has resulted in material losses only. The charge contained 10 km of explosives.

FRANJIYAH WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 1 FEBRUARY

NC021158 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] At his weekly press conference held in Zgharta Palace yesterday, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah spoke of various current developments.

Franjiyah said: This week the elections for the Labor Federation were held in a national and sound atmosphere emanating from the very core of the course and of the formula which Lebanon continues to pursue and to implement.

There is a question to which I want to draw attention in view of its importance for the future of the Lebanese economy. This question is that of our agricultural produce and its marketing. I urge our Arab brethren to continue to facilitate the consumption of this produce. I believe that this is the least that could be done under what is termed "Arab solidarity."

At his press conference, President Franjiyah added: This week also, the Libyan ambassador made a clarification of the statement that was made by his president [as heard]. The statement was clear and needed no clarification whatsoever. It is regrettable that our popular saying "he wanted to color the edges of the eyelids with cosmetics but he blinded the eyes in the process" applies to the ambassador's clarification.

There is another saying -- and I wish the ambassador and his president will heed it -- which goes "silence is made of gold."

President Franjiah said: Also this week, Mr Sharon, the famous criminal and terrorist, honored us with a visit. Sharon made visits and he talked with some Lebanese. He also gave advice to those with whom he met, as if he alone has become the head of the Lebanese household.

As reported in the press, the visit was made Thursday, as if it were to be a prelude to subsequent military operations, such as the planting of explosive charges or the internecine fighting in the mountain. This criminal was not just contented with acting as if he was in his own house. He attacked the president of the republic, as if he is the (?absolute) master of the Lebanese people. Where are we heading? God alone knows. However, we can emphasize that, in the present and the future, Lebanon will be a graveyard for all its enemies, exactly as it has been throughout history and as it will be forever and ever. So that Lebanon will become this graveyard, I urge all the Lebanese to adhere to the guidance given frequently by the Maronite patriarch and by his eminence the mufti of the republic, who both always say that Lebanon's deliverance resides in the unity and coherence of its sons, and that their unity is the best weapon that can be used for triumphing over (?the evil) which we are experiencing.

Afterward, the following dialogue took place between President Franjiah and the newsmen:

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, How do you view the progress of the negotiations amid the atmosphere of rigidity and contradictions that are engulfing these negotiations?

Answer: I again say that, in my opinion, the sole interpretation of these negotiations is that a criminal has occupied your house. However, this criminal is demanding key money [bribe paid by prospective tenant to obtain housing] before he leaves this house for its legitimate owner. It is regrettable that these negotiations are continuing, as if the legitimate owner of this house [words indistinct] to reduce the amount of this key money.

Question: Do you expect these negotiations to produce any results?

Answer: More than in the past, I now wish that no Lebanese concessions will ever be made as the result of these negotiations. The reason is that, if we give this criminal occupier -- and I repeat this is my personal opinion -- anything at all, we will have lost our life and our life hereafter.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, the statements that have been made by the U.S. secretary of state while en route to Tokyo indicate that the United States is unable to bring about the quick withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. What does this mean?

Answer: This means that the statement is nothing out camouflage for the U.S. failure to fulfill its humanitarian duty, particularly its duty toward the declaration of human rights which the United States is advocating, whether in Afghanistan or in El Salvador. However, regrettably, the United States has forgotten this declaration in Lebanon's case. We all know that, had it not been for the United States, Israel would not exist.

Furthermore, we all know that the aid allocated by the U.S. Treasury for Israel has been increased this year, instead of this aid being cut off. Also, we are all aware that the United States acts as if Begin is the U.S. president, and as if Reagan is the president of the enemy state.

Question: Therefore, Your Excellency Mr President, what does the United States want?

[Answer] The United States is now more than in the past Israel's hostage. I say "now" because we are on the threshold of an election. Unfortunately, Israel influences this election to some extent. Furthermore, to fulfill his wishes, the U.S. President would sell out the United States for only 100 votes.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, do you believe that the United States has drawn Lebanon into these negotiations?

Answer: I cannot answer this question, because I have no given facts about the beginning or the end [words indistinct].

Question: Mr President, how could Lebanon evict the Israelis without Lebanon itself breaking loose of its obligations to the Arabs?

Answer: I repeat that, for Lebanon to remain consistent with its own stances, it is imperative that Lebanon tell Israel: You are here, stay as long as you want. None of the rights that you are demanding are binding on me.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, can the press learn something about the proceedings of your meeting with Minister Salim, and what have you asked his highness to do, particularly concerning the negotiations?

Answer: Minister Salim has honored me with his visit to put me in the picture about the negotiations and about the spirit in which these negotiations are being held. I thanked him and I conveyed to him my viewpoint that had been declared since the beginning of the Israeli invasion. This viewpoint is: We have absolutely nothing to do with Israel.

Question: There is a question about the fate of the efforts underway to achieve a comprehensive reconciliation among the various Lebanese leaderships and organizations to help achieve the army's deployment throughout Lebanon.

Answer: The reconciliation among the leaderships that are outside the occupied areas has occurred spontaneously. However, concerning the deployment of the Lebanese Army in all areas, we have never objected to this deployment. But, if the army now has any role to play, then this role is confined to the occupied areas. Since we have mentioned the army, President Franjiyah said, I urge all those who now hold responsibility for this army -- and we are fully confident that they are sincere to their duty -- to circulate what has happened at the presidency of the Deuxieme Bureau among all the staff of this bureau. The reason is that we have watertight proof that those who are fishing in troubled waters -- as we had earlier said -- in our cherished capital of Tripoli, are indeed very close to this bureau.

Question: Mr President, will you kindly inform us of the results of Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi's visit to Beirut?

Answer: That you should ask me to inform you of the proceedings of my meetings with their highnesses the ministers, this is natural so far as the curiosity of the press is concerned. However, I apologize because it is impossible to answer your question.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, observers (?had anticipated) the recent Lebanese-Egyptian rapprochement. This rapprochement has crystallized an Egyptian stance of support for Lebanon in the course of the negotiations for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

In your opinion, are these indicators to the imminent restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries?

Answer: I liken the present Egyptian stance to that of someone hanging dirty linen on the rooftop. The guise of defending Lebanon camouflages nothing but attacks on some sisterly states. Had the attitude of Egypt -- the greatest state among the Arab states -- been consistent with the utterances of the Egyptian officials, Israel would not have been moving freely around in our land.

Question: In your opinion, Mr President, what is required for ensuring continued international interest in the Lebanese issue?

Answer: This is a dream that I wish will come true -- to seek to induce the Security Council five member-states with veto rights to pledge not to use this right following every criminal operation that is carried out against Lebanon through the Israeli enemy. To this dream I add the wish that there will be a practical implementation of the resolutions that the Security Council passes against the aggressor, without such resolutions being blocked by U.S. vetoes, as the United States has always accustomed us to expect it to do.

Question: How can the Arabs move in the various domains to back the Lebanese cause?

Answer: Recently, a noble initiative was made by his majesty [words indistinct]. This initiative was immediately amended by the U.S. position. We thank the initiator of this initiative. We urge his majesty to follow up its implementation -- and I think it will be the remedy that will cure our state of affairs in Lebanon.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL ON MEETING WITH SHARON

NC021325 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has said: I hope that I will not be quoted as having said something that I have not said. I also hope that my statements will not be misinterpreted. It is imperative that every Lebanese understand the other Lebanese.

The Phalangist chief added: From this premise, I call on all the Lebanese -- Muslims and Christians -- to overcome all difficulties to preserve the [Lebanese coexistence] formula and to continue to export it to the world, in exactly the same fashion as we had exported the alphabet to the world. Following the long phases through which we have passed in the past 8 years, and against the background of life in Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and some other areas, I am confident that all the sincere Lebanese -- no matter to which factions they belong -- disapprove of the murder, destruction, and ruination that are occurring in the mountain. On the contrary, it is time for us as Lebanese to understand our situation and to understand each other, because there is no one in the world who can understand our cause as we -- Muslims and Christians -- understand it.

About the reality of his meeting with the Israeli defense minister, he said: He visited me and I do not suffer from any complex. I have explained to him the Lebanese problem in depth. I let him understand that Lebanon will never be anyone's colony, that Lebanon refuses to accept orders from anybody, and that Lebanon is concerned with its national interests. I told Sharon: A Lebanese Lebanon and a free, independent, and unified Lebanon which is its own master is the greatest safeguard for all its neighbors.

TISHRIN: SYRIA READY TO DETER ISRAEL-U.S. ATTACK

JN030756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Syria's steadfastness and on the anticipated Zionist aggression, the newspaper TISHRIN says: It is true that Israel has obtained some gains from its invasion of Lebanon -- occupation of land and forcing Lebanon to hold negotiations -- but neither Israel nor the United States will succeed in reaping the fruit of this aggression, nor will they realize Israel's primary objectives behind this aggression. The U.S.-Israeli aggression against Lebanon was meant to subjugate the Arabs, and Syria in particular since all other methods to bring pressure to bear on Syria had failed to make it submit to the U.S. settlement in the Middle East -- a settlement based on shelving the Palestine issue and wiping out a people struggling for their freedom, land, and rights.

TISHRIN goes on to say that Syria's solid stand has and always will be a stumbling block vis-a-vis the materialization of the U.S.-Israeli objective of imposing the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary hegemony on the Arab region. Washington and Tel Aviv know more than anybody else that moderating Syria's stand would mean that they have won the battle in this region and realized all their objectives.

The paper points out that during Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the U.S. Administration, and perhaps Israel as well, thought that Syria would go back on its stands after Israel had used the most modern weapons ever manufactured by U.S. technology to impose the U.S.-Israeli political conditions on the region and on Syria, which is the one most concerned with the issue. But the progress of events has proved to Washington and Tel Aviv that the lack of strategic balance with the Zionist enemy has failed to force Syria to submit or capitulate. The results, however, ran contrary to their expectations: Syria has become more determined to build the strategic balance not only between the Arabs and Israel, but between Syria and Israel, because most of the Arabs have overtly or covertly declared their capitulation and are now ready to join the U.S. settlement through the Jordanian-Iraqi door.

Continuing its comment, TISHRIN says that Syria's stand has rendered the Middle East situation complex and tense. If Syria is forging ahead in beefing up its military capabilities in preparation for waging the fateful battle, the United States and Israel will spare no effort to prevent Syria from realizing this balance and building its intrinsic power. Hence, the Israeli statement and threats against Syria are important and serious, particularly since these statements and threats are concomitant with the Israeli military buildup in Lebanon's al-Biq'a'.

The paper points out that it is anticipated that Israel could launch an attack against Syria at any moment, and likewise, the U.S. and Israeli excuses to carry out such an attack do exist. If Israel launched its aggression against Lebanon using the attempt on the life of its ambassador in London as an excuse, Israel will today find a thousand excuses to strike at Syria, such as the deployment of surface-to-air missiles.

Concluding its comment, TISHRIN asserts that Syria, which is well aware of Israel's aggressive designs and which takes its threats into account, is always ready to deter any aggression in defense of its security, sovereignty, and of the Arab nation's dignity and honor.

PDRY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES MEETS AL-ASAD ON 2 FEB

JN021843 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] At 2000 this evening, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. They discussed bilateral cooperation and the situation in the region.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Damascus earlier this evening.

OFFICIALS MEET PRIME MINISTER, LEAVE TEHRAN.

LD021330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the Syrian information minister; and the political under secretary of the Syrian Foreign Ministry; and the Syrian ambassador to Iran met and conferred with Prime Minister Musavi last night. While expressing his pleasure at meeting high-ranking Iranian officials, the Syrian information minister said during the meeting: The deep relations between Iran and Syria call for meetings between the officials of the two countries. Regarding the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, he said: By staging a war against Iran, Saddam's regime actually began to serve the United States; it has turned Iraq into a base for the United States.

While praising the resistance and struggles of the Syrian nation against plots hatched by U.S. imperialism and the usurping Zionism, Prime Minister Musavi said: We are optimistic about the future of the recent conference held between Iran, Syria, and Libya in Damascus; we consider it fruitful.

Explaining Iran's policy regarding Persian Gulf countries, he said: We want over-lasting peace in the region. We have reiterated our wish many times. For this reason, we shall continue trying to achieve the realization of the rights of our nation and the punishment of the aggressor. He said: We have no intention of exacerbating the unrest in the region; However, if a certain country were to start a fire, we would not be afraid of going in. We are continuing this war because our country has been violated and the war was imposed on us. We consider Saddam the cause of corruption and destruction in the region.

According to our correspondent's report, Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the Syrian information minister and the envoy of that country's president, left Tehran for Damascus today. During his stay in Iran, the Syrian information minister also met the Iranian president and conveyed a message from Mr Hafiz al-Asad to Mr Khamene'i.

Damascus Reports Return

JN021429 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nasir Qaddur returned to Damascus from Tehran this afternoon after conveying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

U.S. PROTESTING INCIDENT BETWEEN MARINES, IDF

TA022001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Servic in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Another incident occurred today between an IDF force and Marines south of Beirut. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports that three IDF tanks were patrolling 600 meters east of the railroad track, which has been fixed as the boundary between the multinational force and the IDF. A U.S. Marine officer ordered the IDF tanks to stop. A sharp verbal exchange occurred between him and the commander of the patrol, the Americans claiming that the IDF had entered their area.

A senior military source told our correspondent that the IDF did not enter the area under the Marines' control. Our correspondent adds that an additional meeting will apparently be held between the commander of the Marine force and the commander of the IDF forces in the Beirut area to reestablish the boundary line between the two forces.

Meanwhile, the charge d' affaires at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, Binyamin Netanyahu, was summoned a short while ago to an urgent meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, who is going to protest to him over the incident.

Our correspondent in Washington Elimelekh Ram reports that the State Department spokesman in Washington stated at a press conference that the United States regards the incident with great seriousness and that it endangers the safety of the Marines and harms the peace process.

IDF Issues Announcement

TA022120 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2105 GMT 2 Feb 83

["IDF spokesman's announcement" -- ITIM headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] This morning three Israeli tanks conducted a routine patrol against terrorist penetrations some 350 meters south of Ar-Rayhan University and some 600 meters east of the railroad track in an area fully controlled by the IDF.

A U.S. officer who was at Ar-Rayhan University ran toward the tanks and tried to stop them. Speaking with the Israeli force commander, he claimed that he was acting on behalf of the Lebanese commander and that he, the U.S. officer, was unfamiliar with the details of the arrangement. At the end of this conversation the Israeli force proceeded with its patrol.

The IDF spokesman emphasized that during the meeting held on Friday, 28 January, of the commander of the Northern Command, Major General Amir Drori, with Ambassador Draper and the U.S. Marine commander it was decided that the line dividing the IDF troops and the multinational force would be the railroad. At the same meeting the IDF representatives agreed that the Marine forces would stay within Ar-Rayhan University, which is located in the area east of the railroad track that is under IDF control, and that the IDF had no objection to the Marines moving along axes east of the railroad.

In addition it was agreed that if the Marines staying in the area controlled by the IDF felt that their presence created misunderstandings, they would be able to go back westward, beyond the railroad. Moreover, it was decided in the meeting that the commander of the IDF forces in the Beirut area and the commander of the Marines would meet and conduct a joint patrol in order to determine the boundaries of the area and the location of the forces in the field. The joint meeting has not yet taken place because the commander of the Marines has not yet received approval from his headquarters.

The IDF once again proposes that the commanders of both forces meet soon in order to determine the various areas in order to prevent any misunderstandings.

'Americans Changed Agreement'

TA030821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon reports that IDF soldiers have been combing for terrorists in Ash-Shuwayfat and the village of Shima, south of Beirut, since this morning. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus points out that the area is close to the site of the incident that occurred yesterday between an IDF force and the U.S. Marines.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Ash-Shuwayfat is about 300-400 km east of the railroad within the IDF zone of control and controls the main traffic artery along which our forces move. A few days ago terrorists fired at an IDF patrol traveling along that road, killing one soldier and wounding four.

Following yesterday's incident in Beirut, it was agreed that the commander of the Marines would consult with the IDF forces' commander in the area. However, last night the Americans announced that they did not agree to the Marine commander taking part in the meeting, but wanted an officer from the embassy. This morning they retracted this again and demanded that the meeting be between a diplomat from the embassy and a representative of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. Our correspondent says it is not clear why the Americans changed the agreement achieved with the IDF.

ISRAEL, LEBANON DISAGREE OVER MEASURING 45-KM STRIP

TA021621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] In Netanya the subcommittees set up by the Israeli and Lebanese delegations continued today to discuss matters connected with the security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that the two sides are not at odds over the establishment of a 45-km security strip, but that they disagree over how to measure it. Israel wants to begin the measurement from Metulla, the northernmost point, while Lebanon proposes starting the measurement from a point farther south.

A Lebanese delegation spokesman said that some tension was evident at today's discussions, following Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's declarations, and the Israeli delegation sought clarifications. At the same time, it was reported that some progress was made.

Because of weather conditions, the delegations will convene tomorrow in Netanya, not in Qiryat Shemona, and the Lebanese subcommittee members are staying overnight in the town.

Security Zone Size Disputed

TA020808 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau and Yig'al Bichov from Netanya]

[Text] A major dispute has suddenly emerged between Israel and Lebanon on the basic issue of the size of the proposed security zone in south Lebanon. Lebanese officers at talks in Netanya yesterday said Beirut would not countenance a 45-50 kilometre zone, as Israel demands. Beirut envisages a zone of less than half that size.

Israel's contention has always been that the zone must coincide with the farthest range of Soviet artillery pieces, so as to ensure that the north of Galilee is not threatened by bombardment again.

Lebanon apparently regards the security zone primarily as an anti-infiltration belt, rather than as an anti-artillery buffer.

There had been no public indication prior to yesterday that the Lebanese would take issue with Israel over the depth of the security zone. Previously, Lebanese leaders had said publicly that they recognized the need for such a zone, and had not referred to its envisaged dimensions.

The size of the zone is the latest, and perhaps the most fundamental, in a series of disputes concerning security arrangements in south Lebanon. After a day of talks in Netanya yesterday there was no word from Israeli sources of progress on any of these issues. They include:

-- The role of UNIFIL and the multinational force in the south (Israel wants neither of them in the security zone).

-- The role of Major Sa'd Haddad's militia.

-- The Israeli demand for IDF-manned anti-terror posts in the zone.

Yesterday's sessions in Netanya were the first in the new and intensified format of the negotiations. Hitherto the teams have met only twice weekly at Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona on Mondays and Thursdays. Now they are to meet four times a week, with sessions on Tuesdays and Wednesdays as well as the Monday and Thursday meetings.

Israeli sources reported from Netanya last night that in the "mutual relations" subcommittee the Lebanese were still insisting that the opening of the border to the passage of goods and persons begin only six months after the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel prefers an immediate border-opening.

Significantly though, the Israeli sources said Israel had "not rejected this outright" and that the Lebanese position was "encouraging inasmuch as it showed they mean business" regarding the border-opening.

Yig'al Bichcov adds from Netanya:

"We are 30 kilometres from Tel Aviv, in Netanya in Israel," the Lebanon radio reporter told listeners yesterday, and then went on to describe the city and the atmosphere in which the Lebanese-Israeli talks were taking place. As to the subcommittee talks held here, he said: "No progress."

The spokesman for the Israeli delegation, Avi Pazner, said that it had been decided not to publish communiques about the subcommittee talks, but only about the plenary sessions, held in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona. "As long as there's no agreement on everything, there's no agreement on details," he said. "Today we talked about everything." He said the Americans were contributing when asked but that the talks were mainly between the Israelis and the Lebanese.

IDF TO GUARD GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LEBANON

TA011033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by correspondent in Lebanon Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] As of next week, the IDF will guard the offices of the Lebanese Government in the town of Bayt ad-Din, the region in the last few days having been subject to attacks by various factional sects in Lebanon.

The Druze leaders from Lebanon who visited Israel yesterday accused the Christians of setting up roadblocks on the central road accesses to Bayt ad-Din. They were speaking to HA'ARETZ and said that by so doing they are preventing the Druze from receiving various kinds of services in the area. Similarly, they claimed that there are many Druze who did not get their paychecks from the Lebanese Government because they could not reach that peripheral town.

LEBANESE CHRISTIAN LEADERS MEET SHARON, EYTAN

TA021754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of Christian leaders began its visit to Israel a few days ago. It has met with Cabinet ministers and political figures, and today it met at Ari'el Sharon's home with the defense minister, the chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command, and the coordinator of activities in the territories. The 10 members of the delegation, whose identities are being kept secret for now, heard Sharon say that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon is not only important for the future relations between Israel and Lebanon, but also for peace in the entire region. The delegation members expressed growing concern for the Christians' future in view of the latest developments in Lebanon. They said they believe that conditions now exist for freeing Lebanon from terrorism and foreign forces and for promoting Lebanon's independence and peace with Israel.

The statements we heard over the past several days by Pierre al-Jumayyil and his son Amin, the Lebanese president, concerning Lebanon's need to distance itself from Israel in general and from Sharon in particular and about the meetings between the Christian leaders and Israeli figures demonstrate the struggle being waged in Beirut between President al-Jumayyil and his father and leaders in the Christian camp who claim that the president has surrendered to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's line and is abandoning the Christians to a bitter fate. Among the critics are Phalangist leaders who fear that Al-Wazzan, through Amin al-Jumayyil, will cause an erosion in the strength of the Phalangists, the force defending the Christians in Lebanon.

The meeting today was a continuation of Sharon's meetings with Christian leaders in Lebanon last week. Incidentally, we have learned that one of the things that particularly angered Amin al-Jumayyil during Sharon's visit was the laying of a wreath on Bashir's grave. Amin saw this as a blatant political act since Amin's rivals in the Phalangists claim that he has turned his back on his brother's legacy.

SHARON TOURS CENTRAL COMMAND, MEETS OFFICERS

TA011727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The defense minister toured the Central Command area today and heard reports by the area commander and the head of the civilian administration on security problems and the expansion of the village leagues. Sharon was told that the leagues already encompass 200 villages. He toured Nahal Berakha, Mt (Gerizim), and the new agricultural areas east of the establishment fence [geder hama'arekhet] in the Jordan Rift valley, territory intended to be the land reserves for existing and new settlements.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the minister was told by officers of the Central Command that the PLO is continuing to consolidate in Jordan and its members are purchasing apartments in Amman. He expressed satisfaction at the Central Command's organization, the speed of cultivation of the land, and the organization of the sector's routine security activities.

Terrorist Penetration Foiled

TA020523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The defense minister has disclosed that the IDF and the Jordanian Army have foiled several terrorist attempts to penetrate Israel through the Jordan Rift valley in the past few months. Touring the IDF units in the Jordan Rift valley, Minister Sharon said that the terrorists' ability to operate has been limited due to the close Jordanian watch over them.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the defense minister toured the new plots slated for cultivation along the Jordan River bank, and said that their cultivation combines security and settlement needs.

MAPAM SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN CONFEDERATION

TA021758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] MAPAM Secretary Victor Shemtov has said that his party supports the Palestinians' right to self-determination within the framework of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation. He said that Israel's refusal to declare its readiness to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination only strengthens the PLO. MK Shemtov also demanded the IDF's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon to enable the resumption of the political process.

He was speaking at the beginning of the political discussion at the MAPAM Council in Tel Aviv.

MK GOLDSTEIN SUGGESTS DIRECT DIALOGUE WITH SYRIA

TA021230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Likud MK Pinhas Goldstein has suggested that the Cabinet launch talks with Syria on the future of Lebanon without consulting the Christians. He told our correspondent Arye Golan that the Christians have gone back on all the promises they had made to Israel so, in his opinion, it is possible to reach an understanding and some sort of arrangement with Syria, although we are bitter opponents.

SOCIALISTS MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER 2 FEB

TA031354 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] A Socialist International delegation has met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for 90 minutes. The delegation is headed by Mario Soares of Portugal. The Foreign Ministry said that the talk was conducted in a spirit of optimism, but the delegation members sounded less optimistic after the meeting when they spoke to correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

[Ben-'Ami -- live, in studio] First of all, Shamir's remarks to the delegation should be mentioned. He told the delegation members he was optimistic about the negotiations with Lebanon. He believes that the Israeli delegation would soon be able to submit the conclusions of the negotiations for the Cabinet's approval. Shamir explained that Israel is seeking to prevent the reemergence of chaos in Lebanon like that which existed before the Peace for Galilee Operation. Israel's demand that IDF forces remain in Lebanon is not a matter of principle in and of itself, but is within the framework of cooperation with Lebanon, Shamir said. It is worthwhile for Lebanon, for the sake of its stability, to establish ties with Israel.

Shamir repeated the invitation to King Husayn to join the negotiations, explaining that Jordan's absence from the autonomy negotiations has created complications and problems. He said he hoped that when the autonomy talks reopened Jordan would come to the negotiating table unconditionally, just as Israel would come to those talks without preconditions.

The head of the Socialist International delegation, Mario Soares of Portugal, was very reticent in responding to our questions. He was asked about the possibility of Jordan's joining the negotiations following his talks in Amman on this matter.

[Begin Soares recording in Portuguese with simultaneous translation into English] It is our wish that Jordan join the peace talks. [end recording]

Soares said he hopes Jordan will join the peace negotiations. However, as is known, there are problems in the formation of the Jordanian delegation to those talks.

On the delegation's meeting with Shamir, Soares said afterward: The progress in the negotiations with Lebanon was discussed. The delegation also discussed this subject with Amin al-Jumayyil and Morris Draper. The problems of autonomy and the West Bank were also discussed with Shamir.

This afternoon the delegation will meet Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

MAPAM Message for PLO

TA021148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The representatives of the MAPAM Knesset faction have asked the Socialist International delegation to make it clear to PLO leaders that they would not be able to persuade the Israeli public that it is necessary to hold a dialogue with them unless that organization comes out with an open declaration on its readiness to recognize Israel. The delegation members will meet with PLO members in Tunis tomorrow. This morning the delegation members were seen by Foreign Minister Shamir in his office and this afternoon they are to meet with the prime minister.

STATEMENTS ON ABU NIDAL GROUP 'MISLEADING'

TA021445 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 2 Feb 83 p 4

[From the "Outlook" page]

[Text] In Israeli statements on Fatah activity there has recently been a deliberate attempt to mislead the public.

The phrasing in these announcements withholds from the public the fact that Abu Nidal's group, which made the assassination attempt on Ambassador Shlomo Argov and attacked several synagogues in Europe and which is likewise responsible for some terrorist attacks inside Israel, also calls itself Fatah, even though it was long ago expelled from both Fatah and the PLO.

Abu Nidal claims that his terrorist splinter is the real Fatah, which is why he uses the same name and the same emblems as Fatah, which is headed by 'Arafat and controls the PLO. His newspaper, too, is called by the same name as the Fatah publication, FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, so only the astute can spot the difference.

Israeli propaganda has been concealing these facts in order to attribute to Fatah the activity carried out by its avowed enemies.

EXPORTS TO EGYPT CHECKED; STEPS AGAINST TOURISM

TA311613 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Report by El'azar Levin and Arnon Ben-Nahum]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has in effect stopped imports from Israel and has raised the cost of an entrance visa to Egypt for visitors from Israel from \$7 to \$17.

The Egyptian authorities have informed Israeli companies that they would not grant these companies import licenses until the IDF withdraws from Lebanon. Companies, merchants, and exporters are complaining of heavy losses and the cancellation of deals worth many millions of dollars.

Koor Sahar exported \$4.5 million worth of goods to Egypt during the first half of 1982, but since the war in Lebanon broke out its export has ceased completely. Last week the company tried to participate in a certain tender and relay via Bank Hapo'alim a bank bond for 5 percent of the tender, as customary, to the Suez Bank in Cairo. When the company's representative came to the bank's office, the bank refused to accept the bond.

Agricultural exports such as chicks, sent until recently under earlier import licences, are gradually stopping as the validity of the licenses expires, since it is impossible to receive new licenses.

Israel had hoped to export \$1 million worth of goods in 1982 and increase its exports to \$30 million or more this year. Israel's main exports have been agricultural produce, tires, concentrates, glass, and various consumer goods. Egypt's exports to Israel are also negligible. Koor, for example, has laid off nearly all the employees at its Cairo branch, keeping on only one Israeli and three Egyptians.

It has been reported that the Egyptian Government may relax its policy at the beginning of February and grant import licenses to Israeli companies from time to time. However, these reports have not been confirmed by any official sources.

Without publicity, both Israel and Egypt last week acted to restrict tourism between the two countries, in contravention of their tourism agreement. At the beginning of this week, Egypt raised the cost of an entry visa to Egypt for anyone coming from Israel from \$7 to \$17. Israel, meanwhile, has made a decision in principle, as yet to be ratified, to impose a terminal fee of \$8 on every tourist traveling to Egypt overland. The decision by Egyptian authorities to raise the cost of the entry visa increases the cost of the one-way bus fare -- \$17 -- by 60 percent.

The decision to impose a terminal fee on travellers to Egypt was made in the ministerial committee on economic affairs, which decided that the timing for the implementation of the fee would be left to the discretion of the tourism, transportation, and finance ministers. The Knesset Economic Committee has not ratified this decision.

The decision to increase the cost of the entry visa to Egypt has already taken effect at the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv.

It has been learned that the cost of the visa for those entering Egypt at Tabah has not been increased. Last week, the taxes demanded of an Israeli citizen seeking to drive his private car into the Sinai were much lower at Tabah than at all the other entrance points to Egypt, and consisted of the following sums: \$4 for an entry visa, \$10 vehicle entry fee, and \$7 to insure the car in the Sinai -- a total of \$21.

ALGERIAMONTANE, CUBAN CP DELEGATION END VISIT

LD312136 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] A joint statement was issued today by the FLN and the Cuban Communist Party at the end of an official visit to Algeria by a delegation led by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the secretariat of the party and head of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee.

After noting the welcome accorded to the delegation by a number of Algerian officials and the visit paid to Batna and Constantine Provinces, the statement pointed to the talks which the delegation conducted with the FLN delegation led by Lazhari Cheriet, head of the Department for Foreign Relations, and to the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which prevailed during the discussions. The statement stressed that the talks gave the two sides the opportunity to examine bilateral relations in addition to the international situation.

The FLN acquainted the Cuban delegation with the development of its work. The Cuban delegation reviewed the activities of its party in various domains.

In their joint statement the two sides praised the achievements of the Cuban and Algerian revolutions in various fields, stressing the need to hold more meetings between the two parties.

The statement pointed out that after studying the international situation the two sides expressed their concern over the aggressiveness and the spread of imperialist forces, their inclination towards the policy of force and domination in its various forms, and the armament race, all of which expose mankind to danger.

When discussing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the two sides condemned the various maneuvers and threats by imperialism, as well as the aggressive actions against the peoples of the region.

The two sides reviewed in particular the situation in the Near and Middle East and the recent developments there which constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. The two parties condemned the Camp David policy which is aimed at weakening the ranks of the Arab world, at encouraging Zionist expansion and aggression, and at the domination of the region by imperialism and reaction. They renewed their firm backing to the Palestinian people, stressing that there can be no just peace in the Middle East unless the national rights of the Palestinian peoples are recognized, including their right to establish their own independent state.

APS REPORTS CONCLUSION OF TALKS WITH PDRY

LD021534 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, 2/2/83 (APS) -- Political talks between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general, and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, president of the Higher Popular Council and president of the Yemeni Council of Ministers, ended yesterday in Algiers. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left yesterday Algiers at the end of a three day friendship and work visit in Algeria.

"My visit in Algeria and the positive results it reached will enable us to consolidate relations between the two countries," President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad notably indicated before leaving Algeria yesterday.

After having expressed his satisfaction before the results of talks he had during his stay, the South Yemeni president signaled that the Palestinian cause has been "one of our first concerns during our conversations in Algiers." "Our points of view, the South Yemeni head of state pointed out, are identical before [as received] this questions and the necessity to reinforce the Palestinian national unity to face imperialist-Zionist plots."

At the end of the first meeting of the Algerian-South Yemeni joint commission, a proceedings was signed from the Algerian side by Mr Boualem Bessaïaw, CC member, minister of information and co-president of the joint commission, and from the Yemeni side by Mr Nasir Nasir 'Ali, CC member of the Yemeni Socialist Party, labour and civil service minister, and co-president of the commission.

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR OAU AID TO NIGERIAN EXPELLEES

LD021453 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, 2/2/83 (APS) -- "Algeria is bent on expressing its traditional solidarity by granting an immediate assistance to countries concerned with the repatriation operations", the Algerian Foreign Ministry's mouthpiece said in a declaration related to expulsions of foreigners from Nigeria. "Before the particularly hard situation that our African brothers, obliged to leave Nigeria, are undergoing," the mouthpiece said, "Algeria calls the Organisation of African Unity represented by its secretary general, to take adequate measures, within the shortest time, to mobilize solidarity throughout the continent, in order to mitigate human sufferings by granting aid to countries facing this distressing problem." Among other measures, Algeria proposed the creation of a special fund of emergency, fed by willing contributions. "This initiative, the spokesman said, seems to have major priority".

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH AT OPPOSITION MOVEMENTS MEETING

LD021040 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Thani 18, Feb 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The revolution's leader last night attended at the people's hall in Tripoli the opening session of the national meeting of the opposition movements and popular organizations in the Arab world that include armed struggle movements. The meeting convened in response to the national initiative of the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in order to formulate a new struggle strategy capable of confronting the Arab defeatist reality, psychologically and militarily.

The opening session was also attended by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Sec-Gen of the Central Committee and head of the supreme Presidium of the People's Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi addressed the opening session speaking about the Arab declared and underground opposition, its definition and various activities noting that the call to attend the meeting was basically made to the constitutional and legitimate opposition so that the meeting is constitutional and legitimate and so as to allow the participating delegations to legally exercise the measures to be taken without being legally liable in their home countries. He said: "I consider this as a gathering of the Arab political opposition allowed to operate in their countries. The Egyptian opposition, for example, is a legal and recognised opposition and therefore should not be chased or obstructed by the authorities which if they did, then they would have breached the constitution and law.

"This is also applicable in the case of the opposition in Morocco, Jordan, Sudan, Kuwait, Tunisia and Lebanon."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that "undoubtedly there is secret opposition in the Arab world, but this is a different issue. We announce to the world that the struggle for rescuing the Arab nation has neither limits, restrictions, reservations nor courtesy. Should there be any secret revolutionary force in the Arab world, then we should not abandon it as we, day and night, call for wider revolutionary opposition in the Arab world. The revolutionary opposition which can not go out in the street should direct its attention to underground action so that the ground will move from underneath the hostile Arab force."

"Our meeting here with the official and legal opposition does not mean we have abandoned the secret Arab revolutionary force and no one can stop any meeting or arrangement with it."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need for such a national meeting as a political opposition force in the Arab world which operates legally from the ocean to the Gulf for a national cause important for the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "Every opposition movement which works in the open is often formed to serve national interests. But certain political opposition forces in the Arab world do not carry a national or unionist identity and are regrettably confined themselves to a narrow regional and separatist activities. Yet there are few of the forces which have been formed basically for unionist and national objectives." The revolution's leader noted that certain constitutional political opposition in the Arab world have been useful for the regime they oppose, as it was the case with As-Sadat when he divided the house of representatives at the Egyptian People's Assembly into two: One he called the ruling National Party and the second the opposition. And from there started the Egyptian opposition by a decree from As-Sadat who in fact created the opposition. "But this has opened the door wide for the genuine opposition forces."

The revolution's leader repeated that certain Arab regimes have benefited from the opposition and the presence of an overt opposition has prolonged the life of the regimes and gave them the false democratic identity. Even As-Sadat, the enemy of the people and the historic traitor of this nation who committed the ultimate crime and sin which cannot be forgiven by recognising and visiting the Zionist state over [word indistinct] Palestinian Arab land and by prostrating himself before the Israeli flag, has boasted one day and said Egypt is the state of democratic [traditions] which has an opposition and there is no opposition in Libya. As-Sadat said these words with pride and with ignorance too because the opposition in Libya might have existed if there has been an authority ruling the people, because the people has the right to oppose this authority through peaceful means or by force, whether overtly or covertly. But when the struggle develops and takes the people to power, when they (?form) people's congresses which is the end of the road of the people's struggle for democracy, where the government disappears and the people take over all the government's functions, then the opposition disappears totally and radically and there would be no more grounds for the opposition because the whole opposing side had taken over power.

He added: "Any opposition after that is considered an opposition against the people and the people's authority; while the current Arab opposition has an absolute context of opposing the authority which controls the people, as it is natural that the people produces forces opposed to the authority which rules it so as to create enough pressure to make the authority lift or reduce its authoritarian measures or in some cases express the wishes of the people through available means which if non-existent, the people resort to underground activities."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the underground opposition aims to destroy the authority which controls the people and get rid of it pointing out that from the past history one can see that [when] such arbitrary authority is overthrown, the opposition which is chosen by the people changes into another authority that puts its hold on the people which once more is forced to mobilize another opposition and so continues this empty circle and will not stop until all the masses possess the authority. He stressed that it is not possible for the masses to reach power except through popular revolution and there is no way for all the masses to exercise power except through the people's congresses and committees which are the fruit of man's struggle for democracy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to As-Sadat's boasting of an alleged democratic Egypt saying, "this old card came to As-Sadat's hand by the presence of the opposition to the extent that he felt this opposition serves his regime giving it a democratic character. There are few facts on the Arab opposition which are neither the concern of Libya nor anyone of you but related to the Arab reality and Arab nation, but I would like these facts to sink and register in our minds as recognised and accepted."

The revolution's leader stressed the great importance of this national meeting and what is expected of its saying: "What made this meeting important regardless of the characteristics of the Arab opposition and its positive or negative contribution to the Arab regimes is the stage which the Arab nation has reached or which brought in the enemies of the Arab nation. There is nothing behind this stage but the destruction of the Arab nation. This is a realistic view more than it is a pessimistic one, because in less than a week 4,000 Syrian soldiers have [been] martyred. So what would have been the result if the war continued for months? It would mean that all the Syrian Army or people would have been exterminated."

The revolution's leader pointed out that during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon 10,000 people have been killed and there are reports which said that between 30-50 thousand Palestinian and Lebanese have been killed. The size of losses in such short confrontation has no equal in history. The battles of the First and Second World Wars had not recorded such losses in similar length of time. This means that if, the war continued it will wipe out all the population of the region. "Where a conventional war have been conducted by the enemy, what would be the result should the enemy use the nuclear weapons it possesses?"

He pointed out that after the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon, the fighting continued and so continued the destruction of Beirut and the Israeli occupation until this hour. The call, he said, was not for the evacuation of the resistance but of all the Arabs from the Arab land so as to be subjected to Israeli colonialism. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that what made this meeting imperative is the stage which the Arab nation has reached, beyond which there is only destruction, because "we are exposed to physical liquidation by mass destructive weapons possessed by the enemy. What I would like to say and might seem greatly in contradiction with the call for this meeting is that in the battle of Beirut the Arab regimes, opposition, military and popular efficiency have been burnt and with them all the theories upon which the Arab political regimes and the Arab opposition movements are based including the ideology of the Palestinian resistance from its left to its right. In the battle of Beirut all tactics, theories and beliefs of the Palestinian resistance, the Arab opposition and the Arab ruling political regimes have all been burnt to ashes, burnt by the bombs which set Beirut on fire."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered: "After all this who can boast that his regime is able to steadfast or has dignity or integrity? All the Arab heads of state now cannot raise their heads. No one can dare say he has dignity and cares for the Arab nation or even say he has been burnt in the battle of Beirut. Beirut has been burnt alone while we all were watching as if watching a bonfire at a scouts camp. The shells fell on the houses and Palestinian camps in Lebanon in addition to the air and artillery pounding in time when the Arab nation thought it was listening to a symphony."

The leader of the revolution added: "After Beirut's battle, no one could raise a voice from the ocean to the Gulf including the Arab masses who did not rebel in any street or destroy any capitulationist regime or revolt and impose the battle over the Arab country which did not take part. There were no demonstrations or sit-in movements putting pressure for participation in the battle. There were only fifty Libyan students, boys and girls, who launched a sit-in in the Tripoli international airport, with them about twenty students, boys and girls, from Lebanon, most of them from the socialist union and called to go for the battle."

Concerning the stand of the Arab opposition in general towards the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the leader of the revolution gave an example of the Egyptian opposition, wondering about its role by saying, "Has the Egyptian opposition forced the Egyptian regime to abandon Camp David accords, disengage the enemy and return back to the Arab confrontation as long as the enemy did not commit itself to Camp David accords and the so-called peace march which turned to war march against the Arab nation?"

The leader pointed out "after the Camp David accords Lebanon was occupied the refugee camps were destroyed, and the Palestinian resistance were expelled. These are the utmost pretexts from Egypt for disengagement with the enemy and abandon Camp David agreements for return to the Arab confrontation for that it will not be blamed towards what has happened... [sentence as received] The whole world was against Israel and was saying that Camp David accords were burnt by the Israelis themselves."

The leader of the revolution urged the Egyptian opposition to sit-ins in streets and to launch any action that will get Egypt out of Camp David accords, confirming that these agreements were devoted to the Egypt's hands. [as received], and to free the Israelis' hands and for destroying the Arab homeland, inactivating the southern front and concentrating the northern front for its ultimate destruction and capitulation. He said: "The events that took place in Egypt present the same scenario being applied in Lebanon today. Tomorrow, it shall be transferred to Syria, and later to Libya and other countries. This is inevitable and I hope that the day will not come to hear this recorded talk in any broadcasting stations applying it before you. They say to you this which is being applied in Egypt and Lebanon would be applied tomorrow in Syria and might be applied after tomorrow in Libya by Israeli troops, under the American umbrella and by means of shameful Arab capitulation."

The revolution's leader asked: "Where was the Arab opposition in Morocco? What did it do in every street? Did it prevent the visit of Perez [de Cuellar] to the country and his meeting with Hassan II? Did this opposition prevent the entry of the first press delegation with As-Sadat? Did it prevent the visit of As-Sadat whose hands were stained by shame and the ink which which he signed the Camp David agreement?"

The leader continued: "In the past, Syria was in the habit of protesting the passing of colonialist figures in its skies over its territories. Then, demonstrations were held and normal life was disrupted in the country when an American vice president or any such other colonialist personality passed over Syrian territories with their planes. Yet has anyone of you protested against Philip Habib (the other Kissinger), who has brought about the situation which you find yourselves in today? What has in fact taken place was the result of Kissinger's visit, who was given all facilities, starting from the airport, to hotels and ending at presidential and royal palaces."

He continued, "What, I ask, has been left for the masses? What is the value of Arab labourers and toiling workers before this? Why did not the workers in the hotels in which Kissinger, Habib and As-Sadat stay strike when they were there? Why did not airport workers refrain from refilling As-Sadat's plane in Morocco? This did not happen, but could have. This situation requires clarification."

The leader added, "Where was the Iraqi opposition when Saddam Husayn signed with the shah of Iran in Algiers an agreement giving Shatt al-'Arab to the shah by considering it Persian territory and ending all his problems with the shah of Iran? Why is the war raging now for Shatt al-'Arab after the establishment of the anti-American and anti-Zionist revolution in Iran? I am not against the regime in Iraq. I don't oppose Saddam Husayn, but I'm against anyone fighting the revolution in Iran. I do this for political-revolutionary reasons. Even if this revolution espoused blasphemy, it is one that is opposed to America and Zionism. For the first time, and after the establishment of the revolution, Iranian oil was cut off from South Africa and the Israelis. Earlier, the shah of Iran nourished the Zionist entity and the racist entity in South Africa with cheap oil daily."

He said: "How can we fight the revolution which made Iran side with the Arabs in the battle against Zionism and imperialism? This would be a crime... This is my reason for standing by the Iranian revolution. The fact that it is an Islamic or non-Islamic revolution does not concern me much. Religion is a personal belief. Whether one is a believer or a blasphemer is a relationship between man and God. We understand nothing else."

The leader continued: "I am talking about political matters that change reality. Even religion is exploited to change the map of reality. But this map has changed for political reasons even though religion, economics and other factors were exploited. We stand by the Persian people's revolution against America and its allies. Iran was earlier an American sphere of influence. It was furthermore a strong supporter of the Israelis in Palestine, the South African regime and reaction. We must therefore stand beside it or else we would be fools and traitors."

"Why didn't Iraq fight the shah of Iran when we were calling for this? If this war were against the shah of Iran, the Libyan Army would have been the first army to have fought against him. Until the shah's downfall, we were against him. We were agitating for revolution against the shah of Iran at a time when the Arabs said this was impossible, that the shah of Iran can only be removed by the removal of America. The shah of Iran bribed Arab rulers, settled his scores with them and became their friend."

The revolution's leader wondered: "Why did Iraq repeal the agreement with Iran following the revolution there? The situation should be clear before you through a great discrepancy: How can an Arab country stand by a foreign country? How could Arabs stand by Israel? How can an Arab ruler stand by America against Libya, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and South Yemen?"

We have no questions to ask about what is right and wrong in this case. Some of you have not been able to come to Libya today because of being afraid of your own governments, while being able to go to the Israelis. Going to occupied Palestine, which is under the Zionist flag, has now become rightful, while going to Libya is now wrong. We are nowadays hearing these false arguments, especially from Kuwaiti newspapers, radios, and officials, and from leftists and rightists in the Gulf region.

"You who are in the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula, why do you stand by America against your Arab and Muslim brethren? The Iranians are Muslims, so why do you stand with America against them? Why do you stand with the Israelis? Who is supporting the American war arsenal other than Arab and Islamic oil? Is this Islam? The Islam we know is only present in the Koran. As for palaces, maces, gold and silver, they are not Islam."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the tricks made by traitor As-Sadat to deceive the Arabs: "For example he divided his Egyptian civilian air fleet into two companies. One he called 'Nefertiti' to be used for flights between Egypt and Israel and the other 'Egypt Air' for flights between Egypt and the Arab world. In fact, all of these planes land in Egyptian airports. Thus As-Sadat ridiculed the Arabs and he himself said we can fool the Israelis and the Egyptians are [the] only civilized [people] in the area."

The revolution's leader said: "I am, until this movement [as received], challenging the Arab opposition to boycott the Egyptian planes which carry Israeli tourists to Egypt. This is the simplest thing to do. Otherwise the opposition remains without content. Such opposition is meant to prolong the life of the Arab regimes and drain the energy of the Arab masses as well as cover up the Arab dictatorships by taking democracy. Anyone who recognises an Arab regime now especially after the Fes summit, means that means [as received] he recognises Israel, because at Fes, there was a collective recognition of Israel. All the Arabs have collectively recognised Israel."

He said: When President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad attended the Fes summit conference and realized it was devoted for the recognition of Israel, he boycotted these meetings. He met me in Prague and told me that the summit is determined to collectively recognise Israel and that is why he boycotted the meetings and declined to attend the session in which that historic crime had been committed. Thank God, we did not attend Fes summit and remained clean, not soiled by the historic recognition. Everything has finished and withered after Beirut. You might argue that if everything has been burnt with Beirut. What is the meaning of this invitation and call? I agree this is a complete contradiction. And I believe that whatever existed before Beirut has been all burnt down. The regimes failed to confront the enemy, the Arab military failed to confront the enemy's forces and the Arab opposition failed to take any action against the impotent regimes. This is fact, yet I have extended my invitation to you because necessity has its rules and exceptions. There is a great need to confront the death wagon marching on the Arab nation one country after the other, city after city, house after house and one individual after the other, men and women, young and old. This is what we have witnessed in Palestine, in Egypt and Lebanon and will see in Syria, Libya and all other Arab countries. This approaching wagon of death which made me realise there is a necessity that allows for the forbidden. We are in a very critical situation which precedes death and destruction in the Arab nation. This particular reason allowed me to call on the forces which I consider burnt and dead. I wish you [to] oppose me and say that my analysis is wrong and my argument is not correct. But should you say so, you should prove that you are still alive and capable of action of changing the defeatist puppet regimes which are bankrupt and have failed and committed treason. Show me that you have the power to rescue the Arab nation from extermination.

"I would like to be a loser in this challenge, because my defeat and the defeat of my argument is a salvation of the Arab nation and an evidence that the Arab opposition is not dead but alive and capable of overthrowing the Arab regimes and of rescuing the Arab nation of [as received] extermination.

"I hope my analysis will be beaten and my challenge to you defeated. And when you return to your home countries, we should start to hear of strikes, demonstrations, sit-ins, rebellion, civilian mutiny and widening the base of opposition. I would then like to hear that workers and students have staged strikes, soldiers rebelled, ports and airports closed, palaces burnt down, feudal communities destroyed and corrupt and treasonous heads fallen. I would like this to happen. I would like to hear that Philip Habib's visit has been cancelled because the Airport workers decline to refuel his plane or bring the mobile steps and see this president or that king or prince push the aircraft steps to Habib's plane and refuel it while offering him coffee and food and welcoming him at his residence because the hotel employees went on strike. I would like the world to see this picture transmitted by the various mass media. We would like to hear that the FES resolutions have been annulled in all Arab countries and that the opposition in Morocco has forced its government to cancel the FES resolutions which contain recognition of the enemy and similarly in Jordan, Egypt, the Gulf, the Peninsula and every Arab country where there is opposition."

[Passage indistinct] international law. For he who destroys houses, cities, civilian targets and camps seems to have the right to reap the benefits of this action without being condemned. Such reaping of benefits is considered legitimate and approved by a great power, America, that has a permanent seat in the United National Security Council."

In his speech the leader added: "I wish such facts are taught in universities, schools and institutes and published in opposition newspapers. We wish such facts are taught by opposition students and teachers. As we are impotent, maybe a new generation will come after us and read this so that they may carry out revolution."

He added: "I have not at any time proposed a programme of action for you to adopt. If you do anything, you would be doing it for yourselves. If you then fail, it would be your own failure. I have only come to the conclusion that there is no justification for us to stop and look while being killed by a death wagon creeping against Arab existence. We have therefore, made this call on you so that we may provide you with the opportunity of meeting as an opposition force and to prove your effective opposition. You as a movement oppose Arab regimes for patriotic causes.

"So what has happened to us after the involvement of these regimes that have betrayed the patriotic cause? In such circumstances, the Arab opposition should grow and develop its programme because the regimes which you had opposed for limited national causes are now betraying the patriotic cause and facilitating the annihilation of the Arab nation."

The leader said: "You may be wondering why Syria has not fought. You want Syria to fight alone while you remain as spectators. Were there any armies that mutinied and came to Syria's assistance? Were there any pilots who escaped with their planes and landed in Syria so that they may fight with it? Was there any government that decided to transfer its capabilities to Syria? Syria, then, was right. I personally sent a message to President Hafiz al-Asad in which I told him that if you find yourselves alone with other Arabs standing by as spectators, then do not fight. Preserve the Syrian Army from destruction and Syria from occupation. Another opportunity will arise.

"The Syrian Army is on Lebanon's border and can carry out suicidal operations. But I cannot advise others to carry out suicidal operations from beyond Lebanon. This is therefore Syria's logic. You want Syria to fight while you watch from the sidelines. If it does not fight, you then accuse it of treason. Syria is not treasonous but was afraid of an army stronger than its own, the American-backed army of Israel. The Arabs are behind America nourishing it with oil. The hearts of the Arabs are with Syria, yet their swords are with America and Israel. How can Syria fight? Syria is not treasonous. It is in fact fearful of the grave consequences. Syria tried by entering the battle alone for maybe two, three or four days. But you witnessed the losses it incurred.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered: "After that, who of you compensated Syria for these losses and who bought 100 planes and 500 tanks and who sent her 4,000 soldiers? No one."

He continued: "What did Libya do? This question should be asked. Libya has armed the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement. Regrettably, every day the Israelis announce they are loading 100 lorries of uncovered arms dumps mostly came from Libya. How did this happen? It is not a suitable time to answer this question.

"We have talked with our Palestinian brothers on the battle and its facts. But all that is meaningless and of no value but mere time wasting before the wagon of death: We can hear it approaching towards the Arab nation to destroy one country after the other and kill all the Arabs and wipe out their houses and children. The last to die is the president or the king. Even those might not die at all because the enemy does neither kill the president and the prime minister of Lebanon nor any other minister but kills 30,000 Lebanese, 30,000 children and 30,000 women and destroys 30,000 houses of the poor people.

"Libya has taken up its role in arming and training the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance. And when the Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon started, an airlift between Libya and the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement was set up to consolidate their steadfastness in addition to financial support and Libyan volunteers were allowed to fight alongside the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance.

"You have heard of the Libyan martyrs in every battle field. This is of minor significance because Libya should have been equally destroyed as Lebanon and the rest of the Arab countries should have entered the battle, sharing the suffering of Lebanon and got involved in the fighting in the same way the Palestinian and Lebanese people were involved so that all of us can feel the suffering of each of us. Volunteers can come even from Japan and money can be given by any rich person to another poor and this is also applicable to arms which we give to any country even SWAPO movement in Namibia and South Africa.

"Syria in fact was in need of an army and we equipped that army. Yet Syria said there is no war but a ceasefire and if you intend to send your army in Syria you are very welcome to do so. Syria will certainly not refuse any Arab armies, but why send the Libyan Army to Syria?

"I personally volunteered to command an Arab force composed of various forces. We declared this proposal and conveyed it to the Arab League. We are still up to this moment adhered to this offer, at least for Lebanon's liberation."

He continued: "Who, from the Arabs, responded to this offer except, [the People's] Democratic Republic of Yemen that expressed readiness to send its troops to fight? Is it logical for us to only fight with a Yemeni brigade?

"I challenge any Arab government that declares it has accepted that offer, this method and this fighting formation under my disposal to fight the enemy. I am still up to this moment commented to this promise. Even if all the Arabs surrender we shall fight till the end."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi warned the participants that after the burning of Beirut and the theories, regimes, Arab popular and official formations and their bankruptcy and impotence before the world, the Palestinian cause is no longer Israeli. [as received]

The leader added: "If the Israelis recognised the Palestinians and vice versa, and if a Palestinian state were established in any part of the occupied territories, then the danger will multiply because the Palestinian resistance is a forward trench resisting Zionism in the Arab region. If understanding were reached with the Palestinians consequently containing and recognizing them, hostile forces will advance beyond the Palestinian trench towards other goals and destroy remaining resistance. If the Palestinian resistance recognises Israel, we will not do so. This is a side issue."

He carried out: "You should understand that the Palestinian problem is no longer a basic issue. It has now become a side issue. The Palestinian cause is not a central cause. The central issue is the Arab and Zionist existence over the Arab nation with one of them inevitably destroying the other. Even if a Palestinian state is established in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan or any other place, the Israeli army will feel free to direct its attention to destruction of the Arab nation. The Israelis will never accept the Arab existence even if the Arabs raise white flags."

The leader said: "The Israelis know that their society is composed of 3.15 million and will be drowned in future by numbers. They know that peace cannot be realised. Therefore the Zionist plan calls for the annihilation of Arab existence and the immediate immigration of 12 million Israeli Jews to Palestine, so that their number will reach 15 million, thereby becoming more numerous than Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine. The Israelis are less in number now than any Arab country, yet their population will suddenly become more numerous than the entire population of four Arab countries. These new millions will live in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan. Zionism will never stop only if you stop it by force."

He said: "The Israeli argument before the world rests on their allegations that they do not want to occupy the Arab nation for the defence of Israel. They claim that they created a cordon for Israel before the Arab world. Such a claim makes Israel boundless, because security has no geographic borders. The slogan of security carried by the Israelis seems to justify all their actions, for they have destroyed the nuclear reactor in Baghdad in the name of Israeli security after having overstepped four Arab countries. Tomorrow they will destroy Libya and occupy Bab al-Mandab, Aden and Morocco in the name of Israeli security."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred in his speech to some of the arguments of the Israelis, such as the one in which they say their ships are being subjected to commando operations and harassments in Gibraltar. Therefore they have to control it in the name of Israeli security.

He said: "They allege before the world that they do not want to rule the Arab nation or to expand, that they only want to protect this small piece of land called Israel. But how can they protect it? Is it threatened from Bab al-Mandab, Gibraltar, Baghdad, Libya, Algeria, or the Yemen? While the Israelis are capable of doing anything in the name of their security, we cannot utilise any facts."

Why can't the Arab nation destroy the Dimona reactor that produces nuclear bombs in the name of the Arab nation's security? I reached a reconciliation with Saddam Husayn, Saudi Arabia and Morocco after the destruction of the Israeli [as received] nuclear reactor in order to carry out joint preventative Arab action. For it is our right to strike at the Israeli nuclear reactor. The Iraqi nuclear reactor is subject to international supervision. Iraq has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The reactor is used for peaceful purposes.

"On the other hand, the Israeli Dimona reactor is subject to no supervision of any kind and produces nuclear bombs. The Israelis have not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

"It is our right, under international law, to destroy this reactor in the name of the Arab nation's security because the Israeli nuclear reactor is a dangerous weapon that will be used against us. Its destruction by us would be an act of self-defence.

"By destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Israelis have provided us with a precedent and excuse. I have said this to Saddam Husayn and Arab rulers with whom we were in rift at that time in Morocco and Saudi Arabia. We have restored relations in order to carry out joint Arab action and not to create unified Arab rank. The Arab rank is a filthy one whom America issues with orders. It is a column of cowards, slaves, fools, of the pure, the filthy and the poor together, side by side, with those whose clothes have been soiled by black oil. This is the Arab rank."

The leader of the revolution said that no one would accept to stand in a line or a row that includes the dirtily and the cleanly dressed. How can the pure poor person accept to stand beside another whose clothes are dripping with black oil? How can the poor accept to stand side by side with another wearing silk, or the one who lives in a tent or a hut, to stand side by side with one who is just coming out from his palace, and how can the free man accept to stand beside the despicable and the coward or the man who keeps his head beside one who always keeps bowing?

He added that the unity of Arab ranks is a myth which must be torn apart and sent to hell. He went on to say that these ranks include slaves, rich men, poor men, noble men and (?the) dociles. This fold of Arabs are meant to stay in line, waiting for the instructions from America in order to implement them. For this reason Libya is stepping out of this fold and so is 'Ali Nasir.

He added, "Destruction and unprecedented humiliation now exists. What more can happen to us if we fought America, and what other sort of disaster can hit us if we antagonise America or the devil?...We are defeated...torn apart...expelled...Our land is occupied...Our honor is tread upon...Our dignity is injured...Our houses are demolished over our heads...Like the sheep in a boat, the Palestinians were dispersed...Our armies surrendered under the Israeli lances and spears...They lowered our flags and raised instead of them the Israeli flags...They plant them now over Arab land...They annihilated our capitals...our power stations and factories...They elected for us presidents...You are president and you are president...You are foreign minister by the command of Israel or America...They took our petrol...They took everything...What other calamity can hit us if we challenge the devil, challenge America?...There is no greater loss than this..."

The leader of the revolution said: "They occupied, annihilated and insulted us. We are the most despicable and contemptible nation on the face of the earth."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "After Beirut, the Arabs lost all values and have been treated with contempt all over the world. It has become shameful for an Arab to wear the military uniform, the uniform of disgrace, because the Arabs lost their position. The Arab leaders compete to give your countries up to America on a tray of gold or silver."

He referred to the governments of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Morocco as racing to get the American black house. He added: "There is a strong competition among the Arab rulers to please America the same way the wives of a feudal lord compete to please him. Therefore the Arab rulers are like several wives of America. It is their master. This is a fact and we are not hesitant to say it."

"That is why I do not have respect to any government or Arab leader. I hereby address you after having talked several times with the Arab leaders. I am sure you have heard about the telegrams and invitations I sent, and about the visits I made. But it was all without response. In a final attempt I hereby talk to you as the Arab resistance and revolutionary underground opposition movement. Talking to you is far better than talking to Arab leaders, officials, and ministers, because they have no guts."

The Libyan leader urged the Egyptian opposition to pull Egypt out of Camp David, which, he said, "is the biggest evil and crime in history committed by Egypt of As-Sadat, the leading Arab country, when it surrendered to the Israelis."

The leader has urged the Egyptian opposition to put an end to the capitulationist tendency saying that all Arab efforts are directed in a way to help the Egyptians achieve this aim.

The leader stressed the important of finding the best non-violent inevitable way to serve this goal. He said: "We do not call for violence but it is enough for us to see the Egyptians take to the streets and openly announce that if the Israelis come they will resist them. This, of course, means that the Egyptian president will have to issue a decree announcing Egypt's pull-out from the Camp David treaty even if this means the occupation of Sinai. The occupation of Sinai, which is under the multi-national forces' domination, that protect Israel, is still better than being linked with the enemy."

The leader pointed out that Israel considers Sinai an important factor for her security. The leader added that violence and assassinations are not the means needed to create new conditions saying that popular opposition is capable of making the appropriate change.

The leader gave an example of the Iranian revolution that managed to depose the shah without weapons and of the overthrow of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, rulers, kings, princes and feudalists by the French people who set the palaces and farms on fire and stormed the Bastille on 14th July and released the prisoners and overthrew the monarchy once and for all.

He added that acquiring weapons and money is not a necessity to make a revolutionary change, because those who are after such things cannot really fight. In this respect, the leader pointed out that the Great Al-Fatih Revolution started secretly without weapons and emerged victorious over the five American bases, the British bases and 20,000 Italian settlers. "I could have secretly gone to see late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and asked him to cover the expenses needed for the revolution, but that, of course, did not happen."

The leader went on to say that: "I do not call for violence or an armed revolution. The killing of As-Sadat has not changed anything in Egypt. The Egypt of As-Sadat has remained the same."

"Moreover, As-Sadat was revived in Lebanon and his scenario is being applied there to the very letter -- limited battle, accepting a ceasefire while the enemy forces are in Arab lands, negotiating and accepting the enemy's conditions. As-Sadat is still alive and the bullets were useless. The Egypt of As-Sadat is still the same. We could give you money and weapons, but they will not be of any use. Through this you get caught and executed and will not get you anywhere. Weapons and money are not necessary. Go down to the streets and organise non-violent sit-ins. You will not be vulnerable to the regime. Everyone will know about your sit-in. By doing this, you will take Lebanon out of the treacherous circle and Lebanon will be liberated and then she decides to stand firmly with the Palestinian and Lebanese people and boycott America.

"Oil should neither be pumped from Libya nor from Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Algeria. Our slogan should be: 'No to money, no to oil.' The rulers will never need the oil even if it stopped forever. Not even one ruler stays without food. You are the ones who will mainly suffer if you decided to stop pumping oil to America, the enemy of the Arabs. Despite her interests in the Arab world, she is biased and humiliates us. We should boycott the U.S. ships and aeroplanes as well as the Egyptian airliners which transport Israeli tourists and now carry Arab tourists."

The Libyan leader emphasised there shall be no compromise with the enemy, but confrontation. Referring to the Iranian revolution, he said: "Thousands of the Iranian people died, their leaders were in prison, they all paid the price to make their revolution victorious. Did the Arabs in any region pay the price of the revolution?"

Referring to the massacres perpetrated by the Moroccan regime against the Saharan people, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "Morocco has no concerns but the Sahara. It is not concerned with Palestine, Lebanon, Ceuta or Melilla which are both part of Morocco occupied by Spain. Why does not Morocco liberate them instead of fighting the Saharan people?"

"Many Arabs blame us for siding with the Saharan people, and think we encourage them to establish a new mini-Arab state. But where were those Arabs when the Sahara was occupied by Spain hundreds of years ago?" He asked: "Why did not King Hassan fight against Spain then?"

We went on to say: "In 1972, we established together with the Saharan youth the Polisario Front. I announced on 11 June 1972 if Spain does not leave the Sahara this year, we will launch a popular liberation war against it. The late Algerian President Boumedienne and Numayri of Sudan were both standing next to me on the platform when I made my announcement, but they did not know about the issue. The next day, King Hassan held a press conference in which he said then that Al-Qadhdhafi was going to fight Spain, Philippines and Ireland. But now King Hassan is paying the price. The Polisario was formed in 1972 and was trained by the Libyans and Palestinians. We smuggled arms via Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania because the three countries were against Polisario. Algeria's position did not change until after the treaty of Madrid."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "We fought against Spanish colonialism in the Arab world. We declared then our refusal for any occupation by foreign forces to our nation and pledged to fight against them. In fact we did not form this Front with [words indistinct] for the sake of establishing a state nor for launching a war against Morocco. The Front was originally formed [passage indistinct].

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ENDS VISIT 2 FEB

LD021408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Tripoli at noon today after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud saw the Yemeni president off at Tripoli International Airport. Brigadier General 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Brother Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, deputy chief of general staff; members of the General People's Committee; and officers of the armed forces were also at the airport to see him off.

JANA COMMENTS ON ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

LD011316 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) -- JANA's political editor has written the following comment: How strange the Arabs have now become. All their affairs have become topsy-turvy; they have lost all logic and reason in their dialogue and their actions. Their politics are no longer clean and their words no longer have any meaning. Arab politics have sunk into the sewage polluted with Israeli waste, and Arab pens now relish the oil dollars and the blood of the innocent. They distort all facts and rig all issues.

If they have logic, how is it they condone the canceling of established historic charges, attempt to cover up the crimes of the Saddam regime against the Iraqi Arab people and army, and haphazardly level charges against the others?

Why has Saddam been fighting Iran? Who are the direct enemies of the Arab nations? Are they they the Israelis who occupy Arab land, or the Iranians who have liberated their country from the rule of the shah, the sword that was hanging over the necks of the Arab Gulf?

Let us forget logic and assume, as is alleged, that Iran is an enemy of the Arabs. Which occupies a higher place on the scale of priorities: facing the Zionist enemy which occupies Arab lands, or fighting a fraternal neighbor whatever the reason?

What about these Iraqi and Iranian martyrs? Who is responsible for the shedding of their blood from a historical point of view? Who suffers from this deep wound opened between Arabs and Iranians? Why did Iran lose so many arms? Why have Iraq's economy and towns been destroyed, and for what? Why have billions of Arab funds been squandered? On whose behalf has this war been waged? What threat do the Iranians present to the Arab nation after their revolution? Is it to the Arab masses? These masses have been suffering from oppression, exploitation, and the heavy stick.

All these questions would have been useful had Arab politics not sunk to the bottom of the sewer where darkness and rotteness reign, had the price of the word not become a dinar or a businessman's advertisement in yellow pages. These questions would have been useful had logic continued to rule the Arab mind. But as we have said from the start -- how numerous are the monkey's inside the defeated Arab nation.

The JANA political editor adds: All we have said so far is based on facts and history. It is not intended as a defense for Libya, for Libya has given everything to the cause of its nation and Palestinian people.

Libya has liberated its masses and enabled them to possess authority, wealth, and arms. Libya has become the supporter of freedom everywhere. Thus Libya needs no defending.

What we have said is not intended as an attack against the Saddam regime, for it is unethical to strike at the dead, and the Saddam regime is dead, though some of its symbols remain, giving out their last breath.

These words are not intended only as a reply to the corrupted, bribed followers of the Jordanian regime who squandered the land, slaughtered the Palestinians in the days of the Black September, betrayed the Arab nation and are (?existing) on whatever remains of Iraq's oil.

These words are not a reply to the ravens that squawk in the yellow pages published in fraternal Kuwait. We hold a special esteem for the Kuwaiti people and regime. But we know that the dinars of the Iraqi press attache in fraternal Kuwait and his overt and covert gifts are the things that move those people who have no blood nor Arab character.

We address these words to the honorable people and to history. We do not mean to comment on marginalia or go down into the sewers to chase those who haunt the cells of darkness. Never did we think of seeking a certificate of absolution from, or teach lessons in patriotism to anyone.

As revolutionaries, we know our nation's interests and where they lie? We know who is their enemy and who is their friend. We recall here words uttered once by a responsible Arab who paid a great deal of money and is well-known to the owners of the yellow pages: He who attacks Libya must first think very hard.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR LONDON WITH KING'S MESSAGE

LD021352 Rabat MAP in English 1218 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, Feb 2 (MAP) -- Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, left here this Wednesday morning for London where he will convey a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to the British premier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Great Britain is the fifth country to be visited by the seven member committee formed by the twelfth Arab summit and entrusted with explaining the Arab peace plan to the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CONFERS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ON LEBANON

JN021505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Numayri received William Kontos, the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, this morning. During the meeting the two reviewed the progress in and means of promoting bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. The meeting is a continuation of those which the president held with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during his recent visit to Washington. The meeting also dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon and the U.S. role toward achieving the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

NIGERIAGHANAIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KADUNA

ABO21701 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] A four-man Ghanaian delegation led by a senior official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived in Kaduna today. The team is expected to conduct the renewal of passports and other emergency traveling certificates for the illegal immigrants to Ghana to enable them to leave Nigeria immediately, and therefore advised all those affected to assemble at the Catholic social center along Independence Road for the exercise.

In Plateau State, a team of immigration officials and the police continue their inspection tour of hotels, commercial houses, and factories in Jos to check for illegal aliens who failed to comply with the Federal Government's quit order. The state's assistant director of immigration, Alhaji Abubakar Laafah, said the exercise would continue until all illegal aliens were identified and deported. He said although some of the aliens were procuring birth and marriage certificates to circumvent the order, the department would not hesitate to arrest such aliens.

Alhaji Abubakar said the response to the order has been encouraging in the state. Meanwhile, about 20,000 illegal aliens have so far been airlifted from Lagos. Five airlines and one Air Force aircraft are involved in the exercise. The airlines are the Nigeria Airways, Ghana Airways, (Gomi) International Airlines, Kobo Air, General Air Services, and the Ivorian Armed Forces plane. Nigeria Airways and Ghana Airways have been operating an average of three flights daily since the evacuation started.

At the Seme border post, over 250,000 aliens were reported to have passed through on their way home. An average of 18,000 illegal aliens, mainly Ghanaians, pass through the post daily. Most of the aliens refuse to go through normal immigration formalities in protest against the quit order by the Federal Government.

The closure of the Benin border, which ended on Saturday, caused congestion and a violent clash between the aliens and the immigration officials. The Immigration Department was said to be ill-equipped to ensure that illegal aliens, who left the country, did not return through illegal routes.

GHANA'S HANSEN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

ABO21635 Paris AFP in French 1620 GMT 2 Feb '83

[Text] Lagos, 2 Feb (AFP) -- Ghanaian Secretary for the Interior Johnny Hansen arrived in Lagos on Wednesday morning, reliable sources reported in the Nigerian capital.

The visit takes place 2 days after the expiration of the deadline set by Nigerian authorities for the expulsion of all "nonqualified" aliens living in Nigeria without proper documents.

The Nigerian Ministry of the Interior has already embarked on an inspection tour of all establishments likely to employ illegal aliens.

In this connection, according to the Nigerian press on Wednesday, several hotels and building companies have been inspected by teams of officials from the Immigration Service accompanied by policemen. According to the independent paper PUNCH, no suspect was reported arrested on Tuesday.

Several building companies questioned by AFP stated that they were affected by the departure of aliens; some of them have even lost more than two-thirds of their manpower composed of Beninese, Togolese, and Ghanaians. Among the less skilled workers, a large number of cooks (Beninese, Togolese) or watchmen (Nigerois, Chadians) have also left the companies where they were employed.

"Generally we have no difficulty in replacing them except in a few specific jobs such as bilingual radio operators, for example," said the director of one of these firms.

"We are taking advantage of this imposed retrenchment order to reduce our personnel," said one of his rivals whose company has been seriously affected by the economic crisis in the country and who in any case was about to reduce personnel.

In Lagos the departures continue mainly by road and also by canoe from the popular sections bordering the lagoon. A few thousands, who have been "abandoned," are still camping near Lagos harbor but the Ghana High Commission in the Nigerian capital has announced that no boat is expected to repatriate this "last batch."

On Wednesday afternoon, the Nigerian minister of the interior, Alhaji Ali Baba, is expected, during a press conference, to take stock of the operation. Meanwhile, President Shahu Shagari returned to Lagos on Tuesday evening from an official visit to India, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia.

Hansen Comments After Talks

AB021823 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, has said in Lagos that the expulsions of Ghanaians from Nigeria has caused a national crisis for Ghana which now has a million extra people to feed. He was speaking in the Nigerian capital after talks with Nigerian Government officials aimed at easing the sufferings of the Ghanaians. Mr Hansen said he and the Nigerian officials have come to an understanding that the Ghanaians should be given humane treatment and be allowed to leave without molestation. He added that he is not in Nigeria to protest against that government's action.

An official of the Nigerian Government said the government will try to ease the hardships being experienced by Ghanaians still stranded in Nigeria but he added that Nigeria does not regret its action in any way and that the decision is final.

Nigeria Has 'No Regrets'

AB021832 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Lagos, Feb 2 (AFP) -- Nigeria has absolutely no regrets about its expulsion of an estimated two to three million illegal immigrants, Interior Minister 'Ali Baba said here today.

He said after a meeting with his Ghanaian counterpart Johnny Hansen on possible aid for Ghana that "there was no question" of regretting the decision.

Mr. Hansen said that two more boats had arrived in Lagos port to take home the last remaining Ghanaians camping out on the quays.

On his arrival in the Nigerian capital, Mr. Hansen said his government had been surprised at the number of returning Ghanaians. He said that 500,000 had already arrived home, and at least as many again were on the way back.

The Ghanaian minister called on his fellow-citizens here to respect Nigeria's decision, but said that the return of such large numbers of people could have a destabilising effect on Ghana. He added that several incidents had been reported in recent days.

The Nigerian minister said the talks had focused on the possibility of Nigeria sending aid to Ghana to help it cope with the situation, and added that the two had reached a "good understanding" of the problems.

Mr. Baba said the Nigerian Government was satisfied at the way the foreigners were leaving the country, and assured those departing that they would not be molested.

In Lome, the Togolese Government issued a statement after reviewing the situation, which noted that Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema had been instrumental in reopening the Ghanaian border round the clock to allow returning Ghanaians home.

The statement said that Togo had done its best to help immigrants of all nationalities forced to leave Nigeria, and said that in addition, assistance had been received from other sources.

The United States yesterday sent 25,000 dollars to help the refugees and 31 tons of supplies, while West Germany put 20,000 dollars at the Togolese Government's disposition and 40 tons of supplies and medicines.

The statement said that other countries such as France, Canada, Britain and international organisations had contacted Togo in order to help.

Ali Baba, Hansen Comment

AB021912 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Talks began today in Lagos between the minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, and the Ghanaian interior minister, Mr Johnny Hansen. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, was aimed at resolving outstanding problems over the quit order of illegal aliens. Correspondent Laafi Augustus has the reports:

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Alhaji Ali Baba said that the meeting had been quite fruitful and cordial. He said both ministers have turned out an understanding as to what kind of facilities and assistance which Nigeria could give in order to ensure that the movement was not made with undue hardship to the people concerned. Answering a question, Alhaji Ali Baba stated that there was no question of regret by the Federal Government over the quit order issue.

He said that every country has the responsibility of looking after its national affairs. On the question that the number of days given to the aliens to quit was too short, Alhaji Ali Baba said that from the look of things and judging from the way most illegal aliens heeded the order, he felt the action was quite in order.

Alhaji Ali Baba also commented on the attack by the Ghanaian press on Nigeria over the issue.

[Begin Ali Baba recording] The press internationally [words indistinct] leveled against us, but I wish to say that they must first of all find the details of this issue. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The minister said that all illegal aliens did not come in directly, and so it could not be possible to give a correct statistic of the number of illegal aliens. I later asked the Ghanaian minister of internal affairs why he did not find it necessary to come to Nigeria before this time.

[Begin Hansen recording] We think it is appropriate at this moment because our estimation was that the Ghanaians in Nigeria decided to comply with the order and they were moving out. But certain things have happened as a result of which I have come to see my colleague; and this is what we discussed so as to ensure a smooth movement of Ghanaians who are here out of Nigeria. [end recording]

Mr Hansen said that over half a million Ghanaians have already returned home, while an equivalent number were still on their way. He said that his government has already set in motion a number of arrangements to rehabilitate the returnees. Mr Hansen said that Ghana was not viewing the exercise as a revenge for their own quit order act of 1969.

However, when I visited the Gambian High Commission, I was told that the high commissioner was away in Gambia for consultation. In an interview later with the head of chancellery, Mr William Doe said that an aircraft has been chartered by his government to fly all illegal aliens by Friday this week. He said so far he had got a report that one of the aliens has been arrested and that efforts were being made to secure his release. Mr Doe also argued that no country should be bitter over the exercise as every country has the right to clean its country.

Meanwhile, the embassy has advised all Gambian nationals affected by the quit order who have not yet registered with the Gambian High Commission to do so immediately. He said that the exercise was to help in airlifting them back to Banjul.

At the Togolese Embassy, I was told by an official that the embassy has succeeded in taking care of its nationals.

Hansen Meets With Newsmen

AB030757 Lagos NAN in English 0740 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Lagos, Feb 2 (NAN) -- The Ghanaian Government no longer holds the view that the Federal Government's quit order on illegal aliens was aimed at infiltrating Ghana with mercenaries to overthrow the government, the Ghanaian secretary for interior, Johnny Hansen, told newsmen in Lagos today.

Mr Hansen, who had earlier met the minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, said that he came to the country to ensure the smooth movement of about half a million Ghanaians who were still on their way home. "We have realized that the arrangements were inadequate and that we have one million more mouths to feed," he said.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Transport Owners Association has volunteered 200 trailers to the federal government to help in evacuating the remaining illegal immigrants still stranded at the Apapa ports. One hundred of the trailers left before 5 p.m. today with about 10,000 of them.

The president of the association, Alhaji Sanni Ibrahim, told newsmen in Lagos today that the gesture was to alleviate the hardship caused to the aliens by the lack of transport to carry them home.

Alhaji Sanni said that although the association supported the quit order, "we are extremely sympathetic to the trauma and difficulties faced by the aliens." He appealed to members of the association in other parts of the country to make vehicles available to the immigration department in their areas for the evacuation of the aliens.

An official of the Immigration Department told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA [NAN] that immigration officers would accompany each vehicle to the border posts.

The deadline for all illegal immigrants to leave the country expired yesterday.

NAN EXAMINES INSTABILITY OF GHANAIAN GOVERNMENT

ABO21003 Lagos NAN in English 0853 GMT 2 Feb 83

[NAN feature item: "Wide Cracks in Ghana's Ruling Junta" by Samuel Ajibola, NAN correspondent in Abidjan]

[Text] Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings -- fondly called Junior Jesus or simply J.J. by his thousands of admirers -- first rode to power on the crest of a popular wave on June 4, 1979. These days, however, while on his second stint as head of state, he is undergoing the most crucial test of his politico-military career.

The first test took J.J. unawares. That was last July. The Ghana Broadcasting Corporation narrated to the nation the kidnapping of three high court judges and a retired Army officer. But before Ghanaians had time to digest this information, the corpses of three of the kidnapped victims were found at Bundase, a village on the road linking Accra with the Ghana/Togo bordertown of Aflao.

Then the expected began. The rumour mills went to work. From Bolgatanga to Koforidua and from Kumasi to Accra, tongues began to wag and theories were formulated about the motives and the identities of the kidnappers.

The rumour mills, particularly in Ho and Accra, began to link the murders to the government. And why not? After all, all three judges were in one way or the other connected with adverse rulings on cases testing the validity of some decrees promulgated by Rawlings Armed Forces Revolutionary Council way back in 1979.

According to diplomats in Accra, the government was visibly shaken by the insinuations, but managed to put up a bold front in the face of what appeared to be the handwork of blackmailers. Thus J.J., for the first time in his career as head of state, had an uphill task of convincing his countrymen, and the world at large, that he was innocent.

He used many platforms -- rallies, interviews and launchings -- to drive the point home. He succeeded when he went to the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi to deliver the message. For soon after that appearance, the students, known to have a soft spot for Rawlings, quickly spread his defence to all the nooks and corners of the country: The leader of the revolution is innocent, they said, counter-revolutionaries are only trying to divert attention away from the revolutionary process.

But no sooner had the dust over that incident settled, when another occurred. This time some activists pulled down some lodge buildings in Accra.

A member of the ruling junta, the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), the Rev. Vincent Damuah, criticised the action. This resulted in an orchestrated call by a section of the public for his removal. Damuah fought back gallantly, but his opponents' rhetorics were too much for this taciturn man. He resigned.

Then came the sudden, unexplained resignation of Mr Amartey Kwei, a radical trade unionist, whose membership in government gave the imprimatur of legitimacy to the PNDC among workers. He was, in fact, as one government official and a Ghana Trade Union Congress activist put it, the workers representative on the PNDC.

His resignation, coming barely six weeks after the murders and only two weeks after the resignation of Mr Kwei, confirmed the looming suspicion that there were wide cracks in the country's supreme law-making organ.

Harried and pressured by the virile local press for an explanation, Mr Kwei issued a 1,800-word statement, in which he said that he resigned because of the slovenly snail pace of the revolution.

If his resignation was saddening to the government, his comments were obviously embarrassing. However, the old man is no longer around to make further comments. Recently, he was arrested and detained pending investigations into his alleged involvement in last July's murders.

Barely four weeks after Mr Kwei was silenced, the biggest test for Rawlings came. Perhaps he must have anticipated it, considering his decision to stay in Accra, while other African leaders were making a second attempt to hold the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli.

An Accra-based diplomat told this writer that Rawlings' consternation was great, when last November aides told him about foreign media reports of the resignation of his number two man, chief of defense staff, Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah.

Then came gunshots in Accra, a scuffle near Burma camp, the shrine of the revolution, and the coup plotters had taken over [passage indistinct].

Confusion and uncertainty threatened to spread, until Rawlings in a dawn broadcast the following day, announced the victory of those forces loyal to him and then threatened bomb raids on unauthorised troop movements in any part of the country.

Who was behind it all? Details are scanty, but media reports and Defence Ministry statements have announced the arrests of Sergeant Alolga Akata-Pore and eight other soldiers. A list of nine wanted men was also recently issued by the government.

But why should anybody want to topple J.J.?

No concrete answers have been forthcoming, and diplomats and newsmen have had to resort to the grapevine -- very effective and informative in today's Ghana -- for pointers.

Dedicated opponents of Rawlings point at his mixed parentage: his mother comes from the majority Ewe group, while his father is Scottish. But northerners, as non-Ewes are called, claim that they are having a bad deal in the Rawlings administration. They complain of non-application of the principle of adequate representation in government -- or the federal character principle as it is known in Nigeria.

Rawlings has effectively quelled all identifiable opposition from within, but readings of the political barometer in Accra suggest that the last word about agitations for a return to civilian rule has not been heard.

For example, soon after the attempted coup, a mysterious and clearly subversive eight-page pastoral letter purportedly written by the GHANA CHRISTIAN COUNCIL, was read to a stunned congregation at the Nima Evangelical Presbyterian Church in Accra.

In it, the PNDC was asked to consider handing over power to a well constituted national government. The unsigned letter, titled Peace and Love on Earth, also spoke of the violence, intimidation, divisiveness, insecurity, and lawlessness in today's Ghana. It condemned the various activist groups for totally destroying the productive base of the society, and asked J.J. and his men to quit.

Now, students have joined the Rawlings must go campaign. So has the conference of Catholic bishops, and the association of recognised professionals.

Worse still, Mr Chris Atim, regarded as a pillar of the December 31 Revolution has unceremoniously taken leave of the PNDC and is reported to be hobnobbing with some of the architects of the abortive last November coup, now said to be living in the Togolese capital of Lome.

What do all these developments portend for Ghana's future?

It is a difficult question to answer, said a former adviser to ex-President Limann, currently in Abidjan. Attention has been effectively diverted from our economic problems to the security to tenure of the powers that be. Is he right?

UPPER VOLTA

PRIME MINISTER SANKARA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB021055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Soon after he was sworn in, the new prime minister, Captain Thomas Sankara, talked with the press in the grand hall of the presidency of the republic. These talks were on the Cabinet meeting chaired yesterday by the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, the national press thanks you for the opportunity you have afforded it to ask you a few questions. This same press knows that this morning your chaired your first Cabinet meeting. Were any decisions made during this meeting? This is what the press would like to know. Thank you.

[Answer] I thank the national press which I will have the opportunity to meet several times in order to answer its numerous questions which have been suspended because of my schedule to which I am not yet accustomed, a schedule which is very heavy because of [words indistinct] a certain number of functions. This morning we held our first Cabinet meeting. Two items were on the agenda. The first was the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] decrees on emigration. The second item was the CMRPN decree on the opening hours and the hours of sale in bars and pubs. We therefore discussed these two points and we drew very important conclusions which have just been adopted by the head of state, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, may we know the exact nature of these important decisions?

[Answer] Concerning these decisions, first we simply and purely decided to repeal the CMRPN decree regulating the emigration of Upper Voltan nationals. The reasons are very simple. We feel that this decree which was adopted following [word indistinct] feelings and following events we still remember, does not have any significance or effect. In fact, it affected only part of the population. Therefore, the other part -- the civil servants and others -- could go abroad without exit permits; or even when exit permits were required, they were able to obtain them through dubious means. On the other hand the others, especially the rural dwellers, had to go through a certain number of middlemen, a certain number of difficulties in obtaining this famous exit permit and it is obvious that the administration did not always benefit from this.

In addition, parallel structures were improvised in special offices to issue exit permits. On the first point therefore, we purely and simply repealed the decree and we hope that those who had been obliged to obtain their permits clandestinely will now be able to obtain them through the normal channels. Moreover, we also know that this decree did not prevent or slow down the emigration of Upper Voltan nationals abroad, quite the contrary.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, one may wonder especially what are the main reasons which made you to repeal the measures forbidding the opening of bars and pubs during working hours.

[Answer] Yes, this was the second point. Here also, we were of the opinion that the state should frankly assume its responsibilities. The purpose of this decree was to combat absenteeism in the public service. This also was a praiseworthy intention but what really happened? Clandestine drinking bars were created and I think the television service calls these maquis. It was therefore impossible to combat the absenteeism of the civil servants.

We were of the opinion that this decree demonstrated the state's inability to exercise its authority over its officials. Instead of penalizing the guilty officials, the owners of these bars and pubs were being penalized although they were not guilty of any offense. These people will no longer be penalized it is our civil servants and officials who will now be subjected to a number of new regulations to be submitted to all the ministries by the chairman of the Control Commission of the People's Salvation Council. According to the new regulations, detachments of soldiers, gendarmes and police will patrol the towns in order to identify all the customers in the bars during the working hours. And if a civil servant happens to be caught, he will be compelled to go before the Control Commission to explain his conduct. If he is on leave, the commission will, of course, apologize to him for having disturbed him during his bar drinking activities, but if he is not on leave he will first of all receive a warning which will also be announced over the national radio. Secondly, a reprimand will be entered in his official record. Thirdly, if he repeats the offense he will be dismissed outright.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to know whether you discussed the problem of our brothers and sisters expelled from Nigeria. Have measures been taken to ensure their reintegration into the society?

[Answer] We did not discuss this problem during this Cabinet meeting but during some preceding meetings and the interior minister has already taken a number of measures and more measures are still being taken. I will now allow him to give you the necessary information on this matter.

[Interior Minister Tarnarda] Yes. Concerning the deportees from Nigeria, until yesterday we had received only 202 of them, and almost all of them have returned to their homes. There remains a few of them who are suffering from some physical difficulties; I mean the sick to whom we are now giving medical treatment so that they may be able to rejoin their families in good health. We are still waiting. The Foreign Ministry informed me yesterday evening about some of our compatriots who are now at the Togolese border on their way from Nigeria and who are about the same number we have earlier received. We have not yet received them; so I cannot give you any figure.

Concerning the reintegration measures you have just mentioned, the Ministry of Social Affairs has taken measures at the level of all its services in the provinces in order to reintegrate these compatriots. We think that because they are few in number, we will be able to send them back to their homes and that they will be able to readapt themselves before long. This is all I can tell you concerning the deportees from Nigeria.

[Question indistinct]

[Tarnarda] I was asked the same question when I met representatives of the television service. It is true that the citizens of Upper Volta may get excited and call for some reaction. However, I think that you will remember that we and the other African states have condemned the attitude of the Nigerian Government. We must now demonstrate some wisdom and try to control ourselves better in order to avoid reactions which, I believe, would not solve the problems. I therefore call again on my compatriots not to get excited. I have been asked whether some of our deportees have died and I said no. Some deportees, especially among the Ghanaians, died because there were hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians packed at the borders without food, protection or help. Of course, this was inevitable. But as far as we are concerned, we thank God that we do not have any such serious cases to deplore. This is why I call on our people not to get excited. I call on all to have confidence in the state which is doing everything to find an adequate solution.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION EXPECTED IN PRAIA FOR TALKS

ABO21839 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, 2 Feb (AFP) -- An Angolan delegation is expected in the next few days in Praia (Cape Verde) to resume direct negotiations with South Africa, it was learned from a reliable source in Luanda on Wednesday.

The Angolan delegation will be led by Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito", the Angolan minister of the interior, the same source indicated.

The negotiations between the Angolan Government delegation and the South African delegation will take place on the Sal Island like the first talks in December last year.

ANGOLAFOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

MBO21618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1225 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Press conference given by Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs, during meeting of International Organization of Journalists in Luanda on 27 January 1983 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Jorge] In the framework of Namibia as such, we understand that after the election of Mr Reagan to the U.S. presidency there was, to a certain extent, an attempt to deviate the contact group from the purpose for which it has been appointed and to find another formula for the solution of the problem. In view of the firm attitude of SWAPO, the frontline states, and the UN Committee on Namibia, the contact group reappraised Resolution 435 as the basis for the resolution of the issue of Namibian independence.

It must also be considered that during the negotiations the contact group introduced something new: a way of dealing with this issue which consisted of the establishment of three phases for the solution of the Namibian problem. The first one dealt with the adoption of the so-called constitutional principles which would lead to the election of a constituent assembly for Namibia. The second phase concerned the participation of UN forces in the supervision of Namibia's independence process, and the third phase referred to the implementation of the UN plan in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435. The first phase was expected to be completed in late January, the second at the end of March, and the third one would then start in April. This was based on the belief that the Namibian problem would be solved during 1982. Unfortunately, it was not possible to accomplish this plan, and if there is anybody to be blamed for the delay in the solution of Namibia's problem, we believe that the responsibility lies entirely with the present American Administration and with the Pretoria regime.

Regarding the adoption of the so-called constitutional principles, this is one of the reasons for the deadlock, because the electoral system for an independent Namibia has not yet been formulated. Within the framework of the constitutional principles, the contact group had proposed three alternatives. At one stage, and contrary to the views of SWAPO and the frontline states, the contact group deliberately opted for one of the alternatives which amounted to a strange combination of electoral systems under which 50 percent of the constituent assembly members were to be elected based on proportional representation and the remaining 50 percent were to be elected based on district representation. This combination of systems was rejected by SWAPO and by the frontline states, and this was used as an excuse to waste time because the contact group still wanted to convince SWAPO to accept the combined systems. What is equally strange is the fact that as of today the contact group has not yet decided on any of the remaining two alternatives, that is, the electoral system based on proportional representation or the electoral system based on district representation, since SWAPO itself accepts either of these two electoral systems.

One of the aspects still in question concerns the final composition of the UN forces which will take part in this process soon after a cease-fire between SWAPO and the Pretoria regime has been declared.

Finally, the third aspect which has contributed to the paralysis of the process of solving the problem is the date of the cease-fire, which has not been determined, and this is the starting point for the implementation of the UN plan in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435. The plan covers four fundamental aspects:

1. Cease-fire.
2. Gradual reduction of South African forces illegally occupying the Namibian territory.
3. Participation of UN forces in the supervision of the process until independence.
4. Free and fair elections.

The truth, which leads us to mention what we call the American Administration's obsession, or paranoia, regarding the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in the People's Republic of Angola, is that the American Administration is attempting to introduce a new element to the solution of the Namibian problem. Such an element is designed to deliberately delay the process. This attempt in establishing what the British call linkage between Namibia's decolonization process and the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola was rejected not only by the Angolan Government but also by the frontline states and then by the whole African Continent. The linkage attempt was recently rejected in December during a debate at the UN General Assembly which adopted a resolution. The Nonaligned Movement also rejected the linkage attempt at its ministerial meeting held in New York in October and at the extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Managua. This means that the international community itself is clearly and openly against the linkage policy. The linkage policy implies a gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and in the bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

The American Administration has forgotten that it is responsible for this situation because several weeks before Angola's independence the then American Administration encouraged and planned the double invasion of 1975.

The Angolan Government has a clear view of this situation. [Words indistinct] in February 1982 such a view was clearly defined in the Angolan-Cuban joint declaration on 4 February in which we stated that the withdrawal, or the gradual reduction, of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola is a matter which only concerns the Angolan and Cuban Governments and that all the necessary measures would be taken in this framework. We clearly stated that once Namibia was independent, and that after the cessation of acts capable of leading to aggression, or an armed invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan Government, together with the Cuban Government, will determine the program for the gradual reduction of such forces.

The presence of Cuban forces in Angola is also a pretext that has been used in the framework of the eventual normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Angola, because an attempt has been made to condition such normalization to the Cuban presence in Angola. However, this is unacceptable to us. In our country we believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations with any country in the world must be solely and exclusively ruled by the universal principles which govern and guide international relations. We cannot under any circumstances accept preconditions or impositions for the establishment of diplomatic relations with whomever it may be.

LESOTHOLLA TRIES TO BLOW UP WATER RESERVOIR 3 FEB

MB030756 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The enemies of Lesotho's economic progress and South African stooges, the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] of Ntsu Mokhehle, early this morning unsuccessfully tried to blow up the water reservoir feeding the Maseru town. Five bombs were planted around the engine room, all of which exploded but did minimal damage. The reservoir is situated on the Caledon River, which forms a boundry between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa, and very close to the Leribe polytechnic.

According to the usual pattern of things, the saboteurs of Ntsu Mokhehle planted their bombs and went back into South Africa. Police are investigating.

MOZAMBIQUEMNR MAKES 'STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL' FROM FPLM ATTACK

MB030946 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 2 Feb 83

["War communique" issued by the headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance -- date not given]

[Text] Early in December the enemy concentrated its forces in Chibuto and Funhalouro with the aim of launching an offensive against our bases in the Chibuto and Manjacaze districts of Gaza Province. Late in December the Frelimo offensive reached the Chilatanhane, Mangoro, Nalazi and (Denguiza) areas, where people were beaten tortured and even killed on the accusation of supporting the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR]. In fact, the people refused to give information on the location of our bases as requested by the Frelimo troops. This offensive by the Frelimo forces involved about 3,000 men, who were supported by Zimbabwean and Tanzanian forces, as well as by Soviet and Libyan military advisers, together with combat vehicles and heavy artillery.

The glorious MNR forces did not remain inactive. They opted for a strategic withdrawal from the occupied areas following instructions from the chief of the general staff. The decision was taken in view of the shortage of water in the region. Otherwise the local population would have been in danger since the poisoning of water holes and lakes is a well-known practice of the enemy as a means of annihilating the guerrillas. In other words, we let the dog enter the house so that it would be easier to kill. What we want to say is that the enemy units presently involved in the offensive taking place in the (Chiare), (Mudzitsane), (Jojo), (Nhamavare) and (Cubo) areas face total annihilation unless they abandon their vehicles and weapons and change clothes in order to mix with the population. RNM forces are engaged in operations to encircle and destroy the enemy.

As of this moment the following operations have taken place:

On 5 January 1983 we destroyed the railway line south of Malvernina.

On 12 January the railway line was destroyed in the (Chonaze) area, between Mabalane and Canicado.

On 15 January the enemy launched an attack on one of our bases in the Chilatanhane area. The enemy was repelled. Two 82-mm mortars, 2 60-mm mortars, 3 RPG-7 weapons, 14 AK-47 rifles, 3 Mauser weapons, 1 pistol, 1 RPD weapon, 43 rounds for the 82-mm mortar, 24 rounds for the 60-mm mortar, 45 rockets for the RPG-7, and 5 rockets for an RPG-2 weapon were captured by our forces. The enemy suffered 30 confirmed dead.

On 19 January our forces pursued the enemy forces and attacked them at a base situated in the Chilatanhane area. The enemy withdrew in disarray after responding to our fire for a few minutes.

On 20 January a Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] unit tried to attack one of our bases in the Chilatanhane area. The enemy was put to flight and abandoned large quantities of war materiel, military equipment, and medicine.

On 22 January the railway line south of Malvernina was destroyed in the (Magazalada) area.

On 23 January our forces ambushed an enemy column near Chibuto. Three military vehicles and large quantities of war materiel were captured. Seven enemy soldiers were killed.

On 24 January a 20-meter section of the Mabalane-Canicado railway line was destroyed.

Since the beginning of the present offensive we have captured three FPLM soldiers, seven militiamen, and two members of military counterintelligence whose names are as follows:

FPLM -- (Albino Carlos Mazivire), (Jose Mabalane Macuacua), and (Felisberto).

Militia -- (Abardino Simone), (Laizene Moises), (Ducane Mboene), (Dior Jose), (Mampessa Jose), (Izaias Tivane), (Orlando Fabio Chincago).

Military counterintelligence -- (Mautanagu Quixangue) and (Simone Machava).

The offensive as well as counteroffensive are still in progress. The successes that have been achieved are due to the high morale of the glorious forces. The Frelimo offensive in Gaza will result in a total and complete failure. We are certain of this since this is not the first time an offensive has taken place. In June of 1982 the enemy was shamefully defeated in an offensive launched in Gaza.

The struggle continues. Freedom or death, victory is ours.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO DPRK

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to the DPRK by a SWAPO delegation led by Sam Nujoma, including talks with DPRK officials, a meeting with President Kim Il-song, and banquet speeches, see the North Korea section of the 1-2 February issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOUTH AFRICAOVER 50 KILLED IN TRANSKEI 'FACTION FIGHTING'

MB021329 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] More than 50 people have been killed in what has been described as faction fighting in Transkei. A hospital representative at the Saint Elizabeth Hospital near Lusikisiki has confirmed they have received 44 corpses on Monday and a few more yesterday. The Transkeian Army has been moved into the area to take control of the situation. Transkei's justice minister, (Tsepo Letlaka), and the commander of the Transkei Army, (Ron Reid-Daly), have flown to the area to assess the situation. (Letlaka) has appealed to the people to remain calm and sounded a strong warning to lawbreakers to lay down their arms. He said the government was extremely concerned about the unrest which he said stemmed from stock theft, petty jealousies, and tribal feuds. An army official says the situation has now been brought under control although the area remains tense.

ZIMBABWECOMMENTARY SCORES RSA'S DESTABILIZATION PLANS

MB021600 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The minister of state from the prime minister's office responsible for security, Comrade Manangagwa, gave a detailed account of plans being worked out by the Pretoria regime aimed at destabilizing Zimbabwe. We know this is not the first time such accounts have been given. We also know that the Pretoria regime has vowed to destabilize the region in the hope that the apartheid policy will live longer. But we know apartheid can never survive beyond a certain period because it is evil, inhuman, and smells in the nostrils of all progressive people. What the Pretoria regime is doing, particularly to Zimbabwe, is to sponsor, form, and pay the reactionary groups so that they can sabotage Zimbabwe's economy.

We would like to stress that when mention is made of such an activity, it must always be borne in mind that these retrogressive acts of violence should not be isolated from Pretoria's regional strategy of economically destabilizing (?SADCC) [Southern African Development Coordination Commission] countries.

Dissident groups operating in frontline states are actively supporting racist South Africa's attempts to neutralize the objectives of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, with the Pretoria regime [words indistinct] threat. The first thing which must be uppermost in the minds of all good-thinking Zimbabweans is: Who are the Pretoria regime's surrogates in southern Africa?

Over the weekend, two important developments took place in Zimbabwe which helped to [word indistinct] this question. The leader of ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union], Mr Joshua Nkomo, called a news conference and desperately attempted to smear the People's Army. He construed recent evidence that in the latest killings have included Josiah Gumede and his wife. But that same evening Josiah Gumede rose from the dead, was on television. He visited the president and prime minister and told them that he and his family were well.

This kind of behavior is serious, for Mr Nkomo tries to equate the activities of bandits, well-known murderers who are supported by the racist regime in South Africa, with honorable, respectable [words indistinct] international [words indistinct] is outrageous. This must be stopped now and forever.

Mr Nkomo continued to describe the acts of these massacres, and continues to sit in comfort and under the protection of the Army and police, at the same time Nkomo [words indistinct] to (?sway) [words indistinct] South Africa. [Words indistinct] of this will [words indistinct] national security by taking people to the graveyard to look for the living that might be dead. He has no shame to utter statements aimed at causing alarm and dispondency. This has become serious. There is no room for such people now. The task before the nation is that of developing the country.

Then came Ndabaningi Sithole's news conference, which achieved one important objective. It is apparent, let us not doubt, that he serves the interest of the enemy to [words indistinct], sold it and got fat by it, and get [word indistinct] from racist South Africa, he would have nothing to do with the Organization of African Unity's (?existence), nothing to do with socialism, he sees no point in having workers' committees.

What does all this amount to? Facing as true that these are kicks of a dying man, we could have no other option but to conclude that this man serves the interests of those organizing to overthrow the popularly elected Government of Zimbabwe. How can a true Zimbabwean openly say he can compare to bandits. What relationship is there between [word indistinct] and these convicts? Shall we not conclude that he is very much [word indistinct] Why then must the law allow the law of the murderers to [word indistinct] The authorities must at least resist murderers.

Bandits and the Pretoria regime are one and the same thing. Bandits and those who utter the kind of nonsense we [words indistinct] Pretoria regime, are one and the same thing. Our view is that they must be removed forthwith from our midst.

UMTATA REPORTS 6 KIDNAPPED TOURISTS DEAD

MB011330 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The six tourists abducted by Zimbabwean bandits are all dead. This is according to local people in the area who were quoted by the JOHANNESBURG STAR. Quoting reliable sources the paper says information from the Lupane district of Matabeleland where the tourists were abducted in July last year is that all six have been murdered by their captors. A former member of the Zimbabwe central intelligence organization is quoted as saying the six, from Britain, the United States and Australia, are dead and have been for some time.

BLANTYRE REPORTS TROOPS TO BE SENT TO MATABELELAND

CA011322 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1030 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe says it is posting military men to the troubled southwestern Province of Matabeleland to take over civilian administration. The local government minister, Mr Enos Chikwore, was quoted as saying that such a move would ensure the safety of development projects in the area. There was no immediate government report on the issue.